

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



Modern 100,000 bus. Fireproof Elevator of Farmers Co-operative Union, Sterling, Kansas.

[For description see page 436]

In This Number

Overloading Cars Most Expensive

Unemployment Benefits to Commission Salesmen

Delivery Without Surrender of B/L

Hearing on Resolution 308

Admitting (?) 300,000,000 Bushels Duty Free

Western Ass'n Will Hold a Victory Clinic

Percentage of Wheat Lost in Drying

To Obtain Relief from Taxes

Organize to Oppose Government Control

Railroad Abandonment

More Grass Seed Needed

Soybean Standards and the Country Dealer

Emergency Problems of the Feed Industry

The Soybean Has a Great Future

Weed Seeds in Feed

Swine Feeding Practices in Emergency

Protect Feed Meal Margins

Soybean Oil Meal in Poultry

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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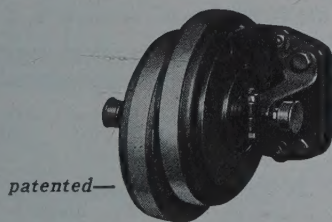
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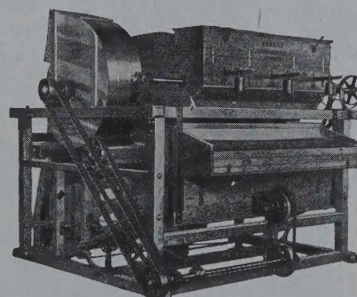
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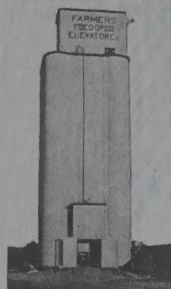
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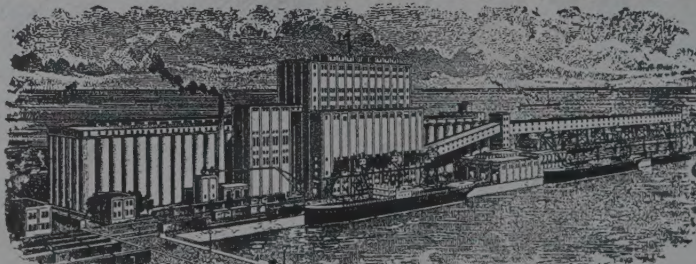
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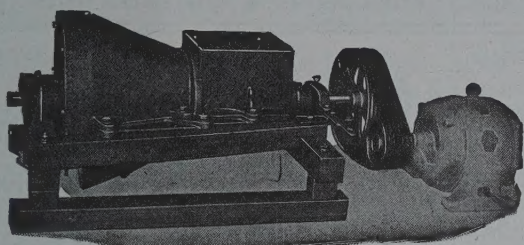
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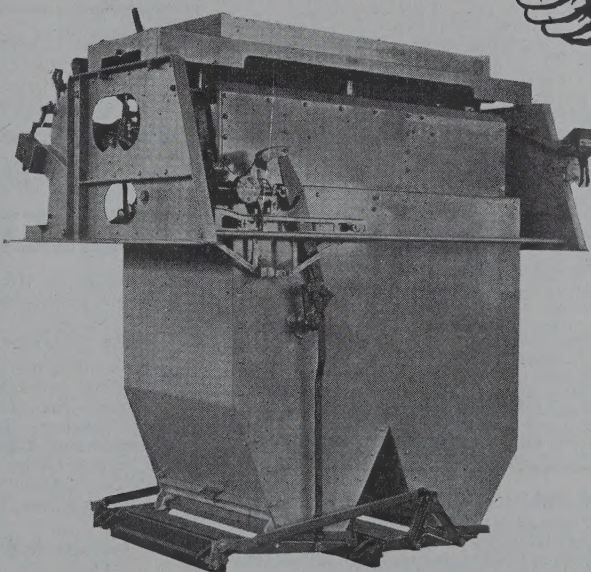
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Automatic Scales



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GRAIN ELEVATOR MANAGER, experienced in grain, feed, books, and all other things connected with country elevator business. Now employed. Address 89X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED by capable elevator manager in town with good schools and available housing. Eight years experience, Ohio and Illinois, managing diversified grain elevators doing large volume of business in feeds, seeds and general farm supplies, as well as grain. 30 years old. Draft classification 3A. Address 89X1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps convenient, permanent record of daily market prices for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Soybeans, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND 97-6—Price \$1.10, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 pound.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A—Is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
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- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 89Q9, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One Sutton, Steele & Steele, Buckhorn, model H.V. separator. E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 89Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

JAY BEE HAMMERMILL No. 3 for sale. Used only four months. \$350.00. Owner drafted. Nelson Grain Co., Clinton, Okla.

FOR SALE—One No. 18-6 Mogul hammermill complete with 125 hp. 3-60-220 motor, direct drive. Sackers, feed tables. Handles grain, hay, anything. \$800.00. F.O.B. Evansville. Geyer, 500 Rutherford Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

One Blue Streak 50 HP G. E. Motor; one Hocking Valley Knockout all steel unit; one Miracle Ace complete with 60 HP motor; one Robinson attrition mill 30" double head, two 30 HP motors. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 89Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 89Q12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Niagara Falls Mill, Lockport, N. Y.
1,000 barrel mill complete—whole or piecemeal. 2,000 bushel scale, steel hopper; 300 hp. Foote gear reduction unit; Draver Percentage Feeder; Niagara receiving separator; Niagara Grade-maker; metal dust collectors; complete elevator legs; 9"x30" rolls, Type A; 72"x77"—80"x77" Standard Universal bolters; centrifugal reels; flour dresser; grinders; cloth dust collectors; Novadel feeder; horizontal agitators; upright agitator; Humphrey manlift; Howes' packer; Nurdyke packer; Gould fire pump; motors 25 cycle, 440 volt; transformers.

Will furnish inventory on request. All in good condition. Immediate delivery.

W. McGUIRE

912 Humboldt Parkway Buffalo, N. Y.

Washington News

An additional appropriation of \$5,200,000 is provided for the O.D.T. in H. R. 7672, making a total of \$12,416,515.

H. C. Filley, overseer of the Nebraska State Grange, told the Senate committee on agriculture that price fixing officials were ignoring the agricultural provisions of the price control law.

The feed wheat sale program has been extended thru December. A statement was made to the National Grain Trade Council that its proposal for a flat Chicago price plus freight rate differentials "has much merit."

Investigation of the administration of all laws relating to maximum prices, payment of subsidies, and operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation is called by Senate Resolution 312, introduced by Senator Guy M. Gillette.

Agriculture is recognized as an essential industry in the draft bill passed by the Senate Nov. 12. It directs local draft boards to defer all those found by them to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort" until such time as "satisfactory replacements can be obtained."

As the Production Requirements Plan is fading into the background the Controlled Materials Plan is coming to the fore. It will go into effect in the second quarter of 1943 and will become fully operative on July 1, 1943 (unless Hitler and Hirohito are persuaded before that it is wisest to quit). It will gradually replace the present priorities system.

Legal opinion in the O.P.A. is that the Memphis futures market in meals under the controls imposed on margins by jobbers, wholesalers and retailers in amendment No. 61 to supplementary regulation No. 14 to the general maximum price regulation, is either (1) exempt from the margins, and controlled by ceiling of the general regulation, or (2) excluded from operations, and thus forced out of business.

Appeals from Price Controls

A bill in the Senate by Reed and Gillette makes it easier to appeal to the Emergency Court of Price Appeals.

The present law requires the grant of hearings by the court within 60 days. The amendment provides that the Price Control Act shall be amended in the fourth sentence of Section 203 (a) to read as follows:

"Within 60 days after the filing of any protest under this sub-section, or within 30 days after the enactment of the amendment to this sentence, whichever is the later, the administrator shall either grant or deny such protest in whole or in part."

"Any person who is aggrieved by the denial or partial denial of his protest, or by failure of the administrator to reach a decision on said protest within the period designated in section 203 (a), as amended, may within 30 days after such denial or failure to act, file a complaint with the Emergency Court of Appeals, created pursuant to subsection (c), specifying his objections and praying that the regulations, order, or price schedule protested be enjoined or set aside in whole or in part."

Object to Flour-Wheat Subsidy

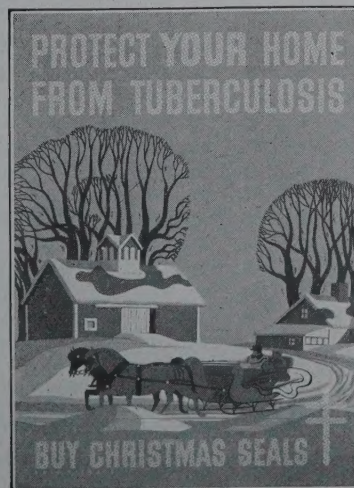
One of the largest and most successful farmer-owned co-operatives in the United States is Land-O'-Lakes, Inc., the president and general manager of which is John Brandt.

The action by the O.P.A. in setting a ceiling on flour that does not assure parity prices for wheat is assailed by Mr. Brandt, who says:

"In these times when all benefit or subsidy payments cannot be paid from current government income, but require additional borrowing for the full amount of these payments, which still further increases the public debt, there is nothing more inflationary than the payment of subsidies, especially when such subsidies increase the purchasing power of the consumer. "One wonders whether the general public fully understands the question as to who is the recipient of the benefits of subsidy payments when a farmer receives a benefit payment allotment as a means of equalizing his position with respect to national income because of the fact that farm prices have been held down in order to avoid inflation or for other purposes."

Inquiring Taxpayer: How many men work in your office?

Bureaucrat: About half of them, I should say.



MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—120 Bu. Meal Drier; 15x30 Flaking Roll; Double Stand 9x30 Roller Mill; 2 Master Internal Grip Clutch Pulleys; Union Special Bag Closing Machine without head; 100 hp, 1200 rpm Motor. P. O. Box 5624, Kansas, City, Mo.

FOR SALE—ONE COMPLETE MILL EQUIPMENT composed of—1 Reeves control, drag chain; 1 100-bu Eureka corn cutter and grader with 20" split pulley and clutch; 1 16' 3" bucket conveyor; 1 2000 lb. Burton feed mixer; 1 1000 lb. Fairbanks platform scale; 1 20" Miracle Ace hammer mill with 50 hp motor attached and Fairbanks control starting switch; 1 25 hp Fairbanks-Morse motor and control switch; 1 100 bu. Union corn sheller; 1 Union grain cleaner; 1 25' 1-15/16" line shaft; 1 44' 8" rubber belt; 1 60' 6" rubber belt; 1 80' 12" canvas conveyor belt with 5x10" buckets; 1 50' drag chain; 1 50" split wood pulley—8" face; 136" split wood pulley—6" face; 1 25 ton Howe truck scale, 8½x20' long. All machinery in good condition; price twenty-two hundred dollars (\$2,200.00), f.o.b. Ind. Indiana Flour & Feed Co., Inc., Muncie, Ind.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

Affidavit of Weight

(Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 A.W. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Feed Control in England

The manufacture of feedingstuffs came under a new control in England at the beginning of October, licensing manufacturers and limiting the amounts they can make.

The permissible output is very small, judged by the big tonnage turned out by manufacturers in the United States.

Under the general license any person is allowed to make not over 40 tons per month of processed cereals and compound and mixed feedingstuffs, providing he was manufacturing such feedingstuffs immediately prior to Sept. 1, 1941. Other limits are applied under the general license to concentrates, gristed cereals, animal proteins, dog and cat foods. For others than the foregoing individual licenses are required.

Henderson Attacks Grain Exchanges

Leon Henderson, administrator of the O.P.A., speaking before the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis Nov. 12, said:

"The President, in his message to the Congress, stated that in arriving at parity prices, payments to farmers should be included. In my own statements to the Congress I said this would continue to be our practice, for it had already been our practice for many months on sugar, the one commodity under a ceiling where there were benefit payments. In fixing prices of wheat on the same basis, we have been subject to criticism. Most of the criticism has come from members of the grain trade who are more interested in the speculative fluctuations of prices than they are in the return to the farmer. I am not interested in their case. I am interested in any criticism which comes from the farmer himself."

The farmers themselves and thru their authorized representatives have launched a deluge of criticism against the action of the O.P.A. in disregarding the law which specifically states that no price ceiling shall be set that does not reflect parity.

We Give Thanks

Although our colonial forefathers were poor in material wealth they had great spiritual and intellectual wealth. They gave their lives in deference to this wealth, and with it laid the foundation of our nation.

This, our heritage, they gave to us.

This day, as never before, we are conscious of its priceless value; and this day, as never before, we fight and die to preserve it—

Grateful as we are for material wealth, it is for this, our great heritage—the highest destiny for man—we give thanks.

—Anonymous

THE WEEVIL-CIDE COMPANY
1110 Hickory St., Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 25, 1942

DEMURRAGE charges eat into the profits, and the wise grain handler will contrive to have cars arrive when they can be unloaded promptly and avoid bunching.

RAISING the ceiling on flour to the point where millers could pay parity prices for wheat is the obvious solution of the dilemma in which the O.P.A. has been entangled.

THE NECESSITY for saving bags and rope becomes apparent in view of the shrinkage in imports of jute, flax, hemp, ramie, manila, sisal and henequin, which in 1940 amounted to \$96,868,000.

SETTING county prices for government feed wheat involves too much unnecessary adjustment, when the price could be left to the national figure subject to corrections for freight, as is customary in trade, and as suggested by the National Grain Trade Council. When the Commodity Credit Corporation said the plan submitted by the Council had merit it was entirely too conservative in statement.

SO MANY other items enter into the cost of a loaf of bread that a ceiling on flour is comparatively ineffective in holding down the price of the staff of life. In the past the price of wheat has advanced 50 cents per bushel without advancing the price of bread.

THE NEW Controlled Materials Plan will be no better than its predecessors, the priorities system and the P.R.P., unless the army, the navy, lend-lease, Maritime Commission and aircraft unit quit grabbing for more materials than they can use.

HANDLERS OF SOYBEAN MEAL are puzzled to know how to eke out an existence in marketing this splendid feed. Those who have read the regulations and tried to learn how to market the meal and still stay in business are puzzled beyond measure.

FEED GRINDERS are beginning to show more consideration for their farmer patrons by grinding all weed seeds and screenings mixed in their feed. Weed seeds will sprout and produce a new crop in many cases reducing the farmer's yield and the quantity of grain he has to market.

SYMBOLS on purchase orders with the purpose of informing the WPB of the end use of all materials will no longer be required, the Board stating that it marked "a further step in eliminating all procedures not justified by their final results." Let us hope that other unnecessary regulations will be rescinded one by one since the allied nations have reached the turning point in the war.

THE FAILURE of the Washington socialists to market grain efficiently or expeditiously is convincing the farmers that their methods are more expensive for the grower and require a higher selling price, so neither the grower or the consumer profit by this Government venture into business. Many farm organizations are becoming convinced of the Government's inability to market any product as satisfactorily as private enterprise and persist in protesting against it.

THE ABANDONMENT of railroads continues at an alarming rate. While up to the present most of the abandoned rails are short lines that have been operated for some time at a loss to the owners. In the November 11th number of the Journals we published the abandonment of 447.15 miles of rails by nine carriers, in this number we are publishing notice of the abandonment by eight railroads of 252.46 more miles. The flexibility of the truck has taken local freight traffic that formerly was carried by the rail carriers and, of course, all of the abandoned lines have been feeders for the main lines. This shrinkage naturally raises the question, How long the main lines can continue to operate profitably?

OUR NEWS COLUMN reports of accidents in grain elevators continue to emphasize the necessity of warning new help against the hazards of a grain elevator.

LONG, DARK NIGHTS are again encouraging marauders to help themselves to the property of others. One Indiana elevator recently lost all of its office machinery, as well as some war bonds that were not registered. Typewriters, check protectors, adding machines and other office equipment are most difficult to replace, so grain dealers generally are striving to protect their property from thieves and robbers.

THE INCREASE in the acreage planted to hybrid corn each year is greatly increasing the average yield per acre, for the entire country, and, doubtless, the time is near at hand when the open pollinated corn will no longer be used for seed. The increased yield from hybrid seed is sure to put a permanent check on the buying of any old seed from a neighbor. The care exercised in selecting and preparation of hybrid seed fully justifies the increased price for a greater yielding seed.

FIELD SERVICE to poultrymen has been carried to excess by feed mixers and distributors on the Pacific Coast, who have decided in a conference, to eliminate manual labor in connection with field service. They will demonstrate only, and advise on poultry husbandry. They will no longer give veterinary service, vaccinate or cull the whole flock or clean poultry houses. The field service man can well be kept in town two or three days a week to consult with customers, thus saving tires.

SLOWING down of distribution or production is one of the undesirable results of bureaucratic controls. When government makes any activity unprofitable the activity stops, automatically. The millfeed ceilings failed to allow for state inspection fees and tonnage taxes, and of course the alternative of sellers was to quit shipping feed to states having such taxes. Accordingly the OPA has found it advisable to amend its ceilings to allow these charges, so that those states could receive millfeeds.

19 FIRES are reported in the news columns of this number, seven of which were grain elevators; two were credited to spontaneous combustion; one to overheated motors; one to slipping V-belt, and another to a cigarette thrown into a waste paper basket. At least, five of these fires could have been prevented by a more vigilant safeguarding of the property damaged. Detection of fires traceable to spontaneous combustion in wet grain from brewers and distilleries are charged with starting four fires this month, while slipping V-belts are only charged with three fires. All of these could have been prevented.

ONE OF THE MOST encouraging signs of the time is the deep interest of grain growers in the work of the crop improvement associations. One of the latest organizations striving to secure the selection of improved varieties of seed is now intelligently applying itself to the selection of seed wheat best adapted to soil and climate of the Pacific Northwest. We feel certain that its ability to profit by the marked success of the efficient crop improvement associations now serving the middle states will help it to attain quick and satisfactory results.

THE DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED by the C.C.C. in disposing of 125 million bushels of feed wheat is prompting grain dealers of experience to wonder how the Government will import, free of duty, and sell 300 million bushels of grain from Canada. ' If anyone knows how to market any of this wheat without depressing the market for the grain grower in the United States, he should come forward promptly with a clear cut description of a method which will succeed. Importers of Canadian grain will be forced to hold their purchases until the C.C.C. has unloaded its surplus stocks, but in the meantime storage space for 300,000,000 bus. will be needed. Have you any to spare?

Overloading Cars Most Expensive

Country shippers who in their impatient attempt at complying with ODT General Order No. 18, are making a most expensive blunder by overloading cars.

We have in mind one Illinois shipper who loaded 118,000 pounds of soybeans in an 80 cap. car, and, unfortunately for him the car was sold to go to an eastern point, and a trunk line transferred the 118,000 pounds into two 80 cap. cars, charging shipper one cent a bushel transfer fee and a penalty of \$115.00 for the excess load.

Shippers realize when they load box cars above a line within 24 inches of the roof, samplers cannot possibly obtain a sample representing a fair average quality of the car's contents. General Order No. 18 permits the loading to within 24 inches of the roof without penalty.

While every country shipper is anxious to co-operate with the government in obtaining maximum use of all transportation facilities they cannot afford to pay \$115.00 excess freight and a transfer charge on a single car, and hope to continue long in business. Loading any car with more than 10% in excess of its marked capacity is courting trouble.

It costs the shipper far more to load above the 24 inch line than to load below it unless he has a power loader, or a vertical loading spout. Trimming a car with grain to the roof is against the interests of the railroad and the shipper

because any sampling of the car's contents must be deferred until the car arrives at destination point and then, the grade on the contents, may result in the cancellation of the sale, all of which ties up the shipper's money and the railroad's boxcars.

Loading cars to within 24 inches of the roof will not only expedite samplers obtaining a fair average sample of the car's contents, but it insures the prompt release of boxcars for other transportation. Exorbitant charges for excess loads are not collectible and shippers should refuse to pay.

Refusing to Handle Soybeans Except

Between the early frost and freeze and the unusual percentage of damaged beans in the crops in some sections, country elevator buyers are exercising greater vigilance in inspecting beans delivered to their plants than ever, and many have had such exasperating experiences trying to obtain shipping instructions, they have refused to receive any more beans until they learn how to handle the new crop without excessive losses.

Goodrich Bros. of Winchester, Ind., who operate over twenty country elevators, have given notice they will not take in any more beans until they have a permit to ship and then they propose to charge one cent per bushel for grading and unloading and storage for the first fifteen days. After the first fifteen days they will charge 1/20th of one cent a day storage until they are able to get shipping instructions. These charges are in addition to the C.C.C.'s allowance of 4 1/4 cent.

When the elevator collects for the beans shipped it promises to pay the farmer \$1.60 per bushel for No. 2 yellow beans less one cent a bushel for loading fee and 15 days storage. And even then this elevator operator doubts his ability to realize a profit from the handling of the crop because of the great expense in handling.

Grain dealers everywhere have suffered such heavy losses from handling the new crop under the rigid restrictions of the C.C.C. the wonder is all do not refuse to sign the storage agreement and handle beans free from governmental restrictions. Men who invest money in providing facilities for the efficient marketing of any crop must insist on realizing a profit from their operations or they will not be able to make needed repairs and replacements before they can handle another crop.

The story, published in our Nov. 11th number, of an Illinois shipper who unwittingly sent a carload of 1941 crop beans to Chicago is most exasperating to men who are striving to render real marketing assistance to their farmer patrons. Read the story, but go out of the elevator before you explode.

Taxpayers Keep Government in Grain Business

The government thru its agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation, is buying wheat outright in the Northwestern markets. Elsewhere it is taking over loan wheat and corn. These operations provide it with a stock on hand to be sold; but the prices at which it is to be sold are not dictated by the commercial laws of supply and demand that control the private grain merchant.

A private grain dealer must have a margin between purchase and sales prices to pay the costs of distribution.

In the case of the government, the costs of distribution are there also and probably greater than in the case of private merchandising. The government, however, does not meet the expense by a spread between purchase and sales prices. It uses the funds wrung from taxpayers in income tax, social security tax, the cigarette tax, the gasoline tax, to pay the cost of running the government grain business.

These taxes, some of them collected from persons having difficulty making both ends meet, are to be used soon to enable the government to sell wheat to millers at less than cost, just as the feed wheat program has been used to sell wheat to feeders below cost.

In widening areas millers are finding themselves unable to buy wheat, the price of which is held up by government loan, at a price low enough to be made into flour and sold at the ceiling set on flour prices by the O. P. A. This violates the law that states "In the fixing of maximum prices on products resulting from the processing of agricultural commodities, a generally fair and equitable margin shall be allowed for such processing." The miller's alternatives are to shut down production, or be subsidized by the government directly or by sales of government controlled wheat below the market price and at less than was paid for it by the government.

Caught between the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Flour Maximum Price Regulation the administration seems to have chosen and is about to adopt a scheme of releasing loan wheat by payments to farmers holding under loan, only to become entangled deeper in a maze of its own creation. That this will take the time and energy of man power needed to prosecute the war means nothing to a bureaucracy that already has a greater number of employees than our armed forces.

BEFORE BUYING 1941 crop soybeans be sure to read carefully the sad story on page 376 of the Journals for Nov. 11, of the little carload that went to market and then outlawed, was sent back home with a bill for \$115.06. When growers ask for a bid on old crop beans refer them to the C.C.C.

Manna

By Myrtle Dean Clark

For each day's happy harvesting,
For every loved and joyous thing,
For music in the heart, we bring
Thanksgiving!

For hungers born from loss and grief,
For manna, mysterious and brief,
For friendships, dear beyond belief—
Thanksgiving!

For moments of quick ecstasy
For loves replete with loyalty,
Dear God—for immortality
Thanksgiving!

Kansas Penalty Suit Dismissed

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed a decision by a 3-judge federal court dismissing the suit brought by a group of farmers in Clay and Montgomery Counties, Kansas, to enjoin the Secretary of Agriculture from collecting the penalty of 49 cents per bushel on wheat in excess of quota.

The ruling was that in the absence of the Secretary of Agriculture as a proper party before the court no relief could be granted against the local county committees, also made defendants.

Loan Rate Set on 1942 Corn

The U.S.D.A. announced Nov. 23 that the C.C.C. would make loans ranging from 73 to 89 cents per bushel on the 1942 crop of corn in the commercial producing counties.

This is about 6 cents higher than the 1941 loan.

A rate is stated for each county and has been figured to the nearest terminal point. The basis is 85 per cent of the individual state parity, on No. 3 or better, except for moisture content and test weight. On mixed corn the rate will be 2 cents less. Parity for the entire country is 98.2c per bushel.

Loans thruout the commercial corn area will be made only to farmers who have complied with the 1942 corn allotment provisions. The 1942 commercial corn area includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin in the central area and Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania in the eastern area.

Outside the commercial area loans will be at 57c to 74c per bushel.

Loans will be three-year loans maturing Aug. 1, 1945, or earlier on demand. Corn may be redeemed at any time in the loan period upon payment of the loan plus 3 per cent annual interest. If the loan is completed prior to April 1, 1943, the corn may be delivered in settlement of the loan in August, September or October, 1943.

The C.C.C. will pay 6c storage per bushel, to Aug. 1, 1944. Last year the storage allowance was 4c.

In Iowa loans range from 74c to 80c, in Illinois from 62c to 85c, in Indiana from 80c to 87c.

Loans will be available from Dec. 1, 1942, to Sept. 30, 1943.

Mills reporting to the government ground 358,235,397 bus. of wheat during the 9 months prior to Oct. 1, against 358,124,957 bus. during the like period of 1941, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

E. L. BROWN, operator of grain elevators at Chester and Stoddard, Neb., anticipates little difficulty with the wheat storage problem this year. "I began early to tell our farmers about the probable shortage in storage space at terminals, and advised them to empty farm cribs and bins, and to build new bins. They have taken kindly to the suggestion and something over 75% of them are prepared to store their wheat at home."

Oppose Government in Grain Business

Opposition to government handling of grains comes from the National Ass'n of State Agricultural Agents and Directors, in session in Washington last week, which resolved that all control over production of crops should be abandoned for the duration of the war and that the government should not be in business of buying and selling commodities.

Soybean Inspections Show Lower Quality

Receipts of soybeans inspected in October, the first month of the 1942-43 season, were more than double those of October, 1941, and totaled 17,034 cars, the Department of Agriculture reports.

The grade of the soybeans inspected in October this season was slightly lower than that of the October inspections last season, with only 58 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 70 percent last October.

Nearly 99 percent of the inspections classed as Yellow, with Black and Mixed comprising the bulk of the remainder.

Inspections of soybeans in October included the equivalent in truck receipts of about 61 cars. There were no inspected receipts of cargo lots.

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, October, 1942, in carlots:

Class	Grade					Sam- ple 1942	October 1941
	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	Other		
Yellow	5,304	4,437	2,995	2,373	1,707	16,816	6,643
Green	3	15	4	...	...	22	3
Brown	8	5	1	...	...	14	8
Black	97	10	6	2	...	115	174
Mixed	33	27	4	2	1	67	58
Total cars	5,445	4,494	3,010	2,377	1,708	17,034	...
Percentages	32	26	18	14	10	100	...
Total: Oct. 1941	2,041	2,778	1,976	77	14	6,886	...
Cars	20	40	29	1	0	100	...
Percentages	30	40	29	1	0	100	...

Truck receipts were converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bus. equal 1 carlot.

Parity Demanded for Grain Growers

Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, and C. H. Conaway, sec'y of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, testified before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture.

Mr. Farlow declared the deduction of government conservation and parity payments in fixing ceilings would result in gross injustice to producers of corn, wheat and other grain.

Fixing of an artificial ceiling on corn would remove any incentive for holding it and cause warehouse overflows and a transportation jam.

He supported a resolution to declare the senate's intention that price ceilings established on farm products should provide at least parity to producers.

Mr. Conaway protested against price regulations which he charged had "a tendency to rob agriculture of its right to parity," and asserted if James F. Byrnes, economic stabilization director, removed farm wage ceilings the farmer should not be forced to produce a crop "at the mercy of farm labor and sell it under a ceiling below the cost of production."

He said: "Any directive that will rob the North Dakota farmer of his ability to produce food stocks for the nation in dire extremity will seriously cripple not only the producer himself, but the nation as a whole."

County AAA committees in North Dakota, he testified, "now are purchasing agencies for free wheat, without bond or license, at the loan price of \$1.14 a bu. and more to be held in storage by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This puts the government in the grain business and provides for a subsidy to the miller or processor who is compelled to buy at a set price basis for his product. This becomes actually a subsidy to the consumer."

Elevator Operators Not CCC Agents

Soybeans have established themselves as the bane of the elevator operator's existence this season. Uncertainty over grading out-turns as well as permits for shipping and the complaints of farmers who still do not understand that elevators are C.C.C. agents in buying the crop, are the causes.

Unemployment Benefits to Commission Salesman

The Moorman Mfg. Co. brought suit to set aside an award of unemployment compensation to Walter Elliott, who sold feed for the company on a contract giving him specific territory. He used his own automobile, worked when and as he pleased and paid his own expenses. He solicited orders for feed and was paid a commission. The contract ran for 6 months. He had been selling for the Moorman Mfg. Co. from April, 1937, to February, 1939. His contract had not expired. After three weeks of total unemployment he became eligible to receive total unemployment benefits.

The Industrial Commission awarded him compensation May 14, 1941, and the company took an appeal, because Elliott was not an employee but an independent contractor. This was true under the common law, but the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, on Oct. 13, 1942, held that under the terms of the Act he was an employee. "That he was paid a commission on his sales instead of receiving a daily, weekly or monthly wage has no more weight in fixing his status than that an industrial worker is paid by the piece affects his status as an employee." The award by the Industrial Commission was affirmed.—5 N.W. (2d) 743.

Delivery Without Surrender of B/L

Bradley Bros., of Paducah, Ky., and the Fidelity & Casualty Co., of New York, delivered to the Illinois Central Railroad Co., a blanket indemnity bond covering freight delivered prior to surrender of order Bs/L.

On a contract for several carloads of flour there was shipped by the Wilson Flour Mills of Wilson, Kan., one carload that arrived at Paducah Jan. 18, 1937. Bradley Bros. were notified by telephone of the arrival of the car, which was spotted at the door of the Bradley warehouse. A few days later the warehouse and the car of flour burned. The B/L never was surrendered to the railroad company, which paid the Wilson Flour Mills the amount of its draft which had been attached to the original B/L, for \$1,009.59.

The railroad company then brought suit against Bradley and the insurance company on the bond and was given judgment for the full amount in the circuit Court of McCracken County. This was affirmed on appeal by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, June 2, 1942.

Bradley's defense was that he received notice of delivery, denied that the shipment was delivered to or received by him. The railroad company proved it was customary for Bradley to accept delivery of flour in carloads on the siding alongside his warehouse. Bradley admitted he was having unloaded two cars of coal on the same siding at his warehouse. Refugees from the Ohio River flood were housed in the warehouse by the Red Cross, which took charge of the warehouse Jan. 23, and he discontinued business at the warehouse Jan. 22, before the fire.

The court found that the railroad was not negligent in delivering the car of flour just prior to the flood, when most of the business section of Paducah was under water, as the consignee had ample time in which to unload the car.—165 S.W. Rep. (2d) 26.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Employee Limitation in Area of Production Raised to 10

Grain & Feed Journals: In regard to the question of country elevators being subject to the provisions of the Wage and Hour Law note that you quote from Section 536 of the regulations defining the term "area of production," referring to the original regulations of June, 1939. On April 1, 1941, the regulations were changed, particularly Section 536.2, so that in clause A the number of employees is fixed at not to exceed 10. See Wage and Hour Manual, 1942 Edition, page 804.—J. O. Boyd, Keokuk, Ia.

Ans.: This relaxation was obtained by E. H. Sexauer, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, who filed an application in which he asked that the employee limitation in the "area of production" definition be raised from seven to ten, as reported in the Journals Mar. 26, 1941.

To Obtain Relief from Taxes?

Grain & Feed Journals: I understand that existing tax laws exempt some of the farmers, business organizations such as breeder's live stock shipping associations, equity lumber yards and co-operative grain companies from taxes being paid by independent grain dealers and line elevator companies. One of our old employees who did our buying of grain for years is now trying to organize a farmers elevator company and threatens to run us out of business. Have we any recourse? Can we secure relief from taxes if we change the name of our firm to Growers Grain Co. and sell stock to a few friendly farmers who have long been good customers? Both members of our firm own and operate farms—in fact, we have grown grain for years. How do we proceed to obtain exemption from taxes?—J. & R.

Ans.: It will be necessary to incorporate under the laws of the state covering co-operative companies. In Iowa, for example, many farmers elevator companies have given up their ordinary charter and re-incorporated under the laws for co-operatives.

Under the Iowa law 5 persons may form a co-operative ass'n, no one owning more than \$5,000 of stock or having more than one vote. Of the net profits 10% is to go to a reserve fund until the fund equals 50% of the paid up stock, then 5% may be set aside for an educational fund, then up to 10% dividends may be declared on the capital stock, the remainder must be distributed on a patronage basis. This law of 1915 was followed in 1921 by two laws, one for organizations of selling co-operatives, and the other providing for non-stock, non-profit ass'ns for handling and marketing products of members.

The Kansas law of 1913 was amended and revised in 1915, 1917 and 1923, defining a co-operative as a business concern that distributes its profits by first paying a fixed dividend on its stock and distributing the remainder on a patronage basis to stockholders. No one may own more than 5% of the stock, nor have more than one vote.

Nebraska's law provides that 20 or more persons may form a co-operative ass'n, no one owning more than 5% of the stock, and not more than 8% to be declared in dividends. Earnings above dividends and expenses, amounting to 5% go into a surplus fund until the fund equals 20% of the paid in stock, which fund may be used in conducting business. Patronage dividends may be declared.

Illinois has the standard act, adopted in 1923, and drafted by Aaron Sapiro of California, and adopted by many states. Under it 20 or more persons may form a non-profit co-operative ass'n. The standard act does not define a co-operative.

The standard act limits the membership to those engaged in or having a share in the production of agricultural products. Ownership of preferred stock is not restricted to farmers. No

member may own more than one-twentieth of the capital stock.

Art. 532 of the Revenue Act of 1928 exempts co-operative ass'ns handling farm products from filing income tax returns, when the proceeds of sales are turned back to producers. The exemption holds good even tho dividends of 8% are paid.

Percentage of Weight Lost in Drying?

Grain & Feed Journals: On page 555 of your issue of Dec. 22, 1937, you give a table of "percentage of original weight lost in drying grain." I am very much interested in this table for the reason I am occasionally called upon to compute the amount of shrinkage in corn where the landlord and tenant sell their shares at different times.

I take it that if a tenant sold 1,000 bus. in January, with a moisture content of 18 per cent, and the landlord shelled the balance of, say 1,200 bus. in July, with a moisture content of 13 per cent; that the loss in weight would be 5.75 per cent, and that the tenant would be entitled to receive approximately 57.50 bus. to make up for the shrinkage between January and July, upon making the final distribution of the grain between them.

In other words the tenant would receive his original 1,000 bus. plus 57.50 bus. to make up the shrinkage, and the landlord would receive 1,000 bus.; and the balance remaining being the difference between 1,200 bus. and 1,057.50

bus., or 142.50 bus. would be divided equally between them.

I should very much like to have a copy of that issue of your Journal if you happen to have one, and if not, any other issue of your Journal in which a similar table may have been published; or should you publish a similar table in the future, a copy of that issue.

In my judgment this is a table that should be in the hands of every grain dealer in Illinois, or anywhere else for that matter where farms are being rented on the share rent basis. This question of shrinkage is one which is continually arising and is difficult to solve. It looks to me like your table takes care of that situation.—John H. Armstrong, attorney, Ottawa, Ill.

Ans.: The calculation is correct. There was 1,200 bus. of 13% corn in July and 942.50 bus. in January, a total of 2,142.50, the landlord receiving 1,071.25 bus. as his half, and the tenant the difference between 1,200 and 1,071.25, or 128.75, which, added to the 942.50 already received, gives him the same amount, 1,071.25 bus.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Ft Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 9, 10, 11. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 12, 13. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 2, 3. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Percentage of Original Weight Lost in Drying Grain

Orig. Mois.	Final Mois. 20%	Final Mois. 19%	Final Mois. 18%	Final Mois. 17%	Final Mois. 16%	Final Mois. 15%	Final Mois. 14%	Final Mois. 13%	Final Mois. 12%
35%	18.75	19.75	20.73	21.69	22.62	23.53	24.42	25.29	26.14
34%	17.50	18.52	19.51	20.48	21.43	22.35	23.26	24.14	25.00
33%	16.25	17.28	18.29	19.28	20.24	21.18	22.09	22.99	23.86
32%	15.00	16.05	17.07	18.07	19.05	20.00	20.93	21.84	22.73
31%	13.75	14.82	15.85	16.87	17.86	18.82	19.77	20.69	21.59
30%	12.50	13.58	14.63	15.66	16.67	17.65	18.60	19.54	20.46
29%	11.25	12.35	13.41	14.46	15.48	16.47	17.44	18.39	19.32
28%	10.00	11.11	12.20	13.25	14.29	15.29	16.28	17.24	18.18
27%	8.75	9.88	10.98	12.05	13.10	14.12	15.12	16.09	17.05
26%	7.50	8.64	9.76	10.84	11.90	12.94	13.95	14.94	15.91
25%	6.25	7.41	8.54	9.64	10.71	11.76	12.79	13.79	14.78
24%	5.00	6.17	7.32	8.43	9.52	10.59	11.63	12.64	13.64
23%	3.75	4.94	6.10	7.23	8.33	9.41	10.47	11.49	12.50
22%	2.50	3.70	4.88	6.02	7.14	8.24	9.30	10.34	11.36
21%	1.25	2.47	3.66	4.82	5.95	7.06	8.14	9.20	10.23
20%	.....	1.23	2.44	3.61	4.76	5.88	6.98	8.05	9.09
19%	.....	.....	1.22	2.41	3.57	4.70	5.81	6.90	7.95
18%	.....	.....	.....	1.20	2.38	3.53	4.65	5.75	6.82
17%	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19	2.35	3.49	4.60	5.68
16%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18	2.33	3.45	4.54
15%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.16	2.30	3.41

Original Moisture Content of Grain in Column at Left. Moisture Content after Drying at Top of Columns. Below, the Percentage of Weight Lost in Drying.

Western Ass'n Will Hold a Victory Clinic

The members of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n will celebrate its 42nd birthday by meeting in Des Moines next week. Sec'y Graddon Swanson announces the Victory Clinic to be held Dec. 1 and 2 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

The first day is Ass'n Day and includes the following:

Registration.

12 noon—Luncheon. Speaker, Deloss James, Agriculture Committee, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Ray Bowden, Executive Vice-President, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Jerry MacNicol, Assistant to Ralph M. Field, President of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

3:00 o'clock—Business meeting, secretary's report, report of Resolutions Committee, Nominating Committee, election of new directors.

7:00 p. m.—Banquet. Entertainment and speaker. Art Brayton, Des Moines Convention Bureau, or Governor-elect Bert Hickenlooper will be the speaker.

The second day will be Cooperation Day. The meaning of Cooperation Day in this instance relates to cooperation with government agencies in an attempt to coordinate the efforts of the grain and feed industry with government agencies in support of the war effort.

9 a. m.—Mr. Muir, a district representative of WPB, will make a talk. A representative of OPA as yet unselected. Representative of ODT, unselected.

10:10—Col. James T. Coatsworth, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C., will discuss the manpower situation and its relation to decisions of Selective Service System.

10:30—A closed session with all representatives of the government agencies answering questions asked from the floor.

12:30—Luncheon at which time the WAAC will have charge of the program and demonstrate the operation of the WAACs in wartime and the importance to the fighting forces. Col. Hoag, Commandant of the Fort Des Moines Army Post, will head the list of speakers.

There are several other possibilities for the program, but as yet unconfirmed. As you know, in these times it is very hard to get the men you want away from their offices, however, this promises to be a large gathering and one of the most interesting ever held due to the fact that our problems today are more serious than ever before and we expect to have the answers to many of our problems during this Victory Clinic.

With gasoline rationing going into effect the day our convention opens, it still appears that our crowd will be large.

New Parity for Grains

Once a month the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes a compilation of the parity prices of farm products. For grains this has been at about the same level for several months; but the parities for Oct. 15 have been raised.

The base period is that of 1909-1914, at that time wheat averaging 88.4c, corn 64.2c, oats 39.9c barley 61.9c and rye 72c per bushel. The bureau uses 86 items used in family living and 88 items in farm production, to get an average of what a farmer pays.

The following table shows the parity prices of the present time, with comparisons.

	Parity Price		Average Farm Price			
	Oct. 15, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942	Oct. 15, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942	Oct. 15, 1941	Oct. 15, 1941
Wheat	\$1.361	\$1.353	\$1.035	\$1.026	\$0.91	
Corn .....	.989	.982	.775	.826	.649	
Oats .....	.614	.61	.432	.433	.389	
Barley .....	.953	.941	.576	.567	.491	
Rye	1.109	1.102	.529	.552	.513	
Flax	2.60	2.57	2.25	2.23	1.64	

The Soybean Has a Great Future

By EMIL A. BUELENS, production superintendent, before Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Leading scientists and research men of the country say that the soybean will have an effect on your life and mine in that the soybean is going to play a very important part in the foods that we consume every day. How will it affect us? Because the soybean is very high in food value, is high in protein, and contains almost all of the essential and necessary vitamins, by consuming the soybeans in some manner or other in the foods that we eat daily, we will live a healthier life.

We, as managers and superintendents of terminal grain elevators and processing plants, are processing, storing and controlling a large part of each crop. In view of this, the manner in which we handle the bean will have an effect upon the quality of the product that we will use and consume.

CHEMICAL MAKE-UP.—The soybean in itself contains, on the average, approximately 35% protein, 4½% fiber, 19% oil, and 12% moisture. After the soybean has been processed into an edible flour or grit it contains 52% protein, 7% fat and 5% moisture. As you can see, the protein content of the processed soybean is exceptionally high. The soybean also contains vitamins A, B, B₂ and many others. Other grains are high in some vitamins but none carries as many as the soybean. Also, no other grain is as high in protein content. As an example, we can buy a pound of soya flour or grit for 20c which contains ½ pound of protein. If we buy a pound of meat at 50c a pound it only contains 1/5 pound of protein. The high protein content of the bean, which is high in digestibility, makes it excellent as a food.

HISTORY.—We know that the bean was grown in China as far back as 2800 B.C. and also at that time it was used as a food. But it was not until 1915 to 1925 that the processing of the soybean by the hydraulic press and the expeller method was carried on in this country. Even then it was on a very small scale. In 1929 in America we had a crop of nine million bushels. In 1939 we had a crop of ninety-one million bushels. In 1942 the crop we are handling at the present time, it is estimated, will be two hundred million bushels. Growth of the soybean has been very rapid, and from all indications it will continue to do so.

Large scale processing production of the soybean started in 1934 and the leaders in the field were A. E. Staley Co., Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Central Soya Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, the Glidden Co., and many others. The solvent processing of the soybean was started on a large scale in 1934. At the present time solvent plants process approximately 25% to 30% of the total crop and the balance of the crop is processed by the hydraulic and expeller press method.

THE YELLOW SOYBEAN IS USED and not the green or brown type of bean because the oil content of the yellow soybean will range from 18% to 20% and in the other types of beans the oil content is as low as 14% to 15%. The most prominent varieties of yellow beans are the Illini, Manchu, and Dunfield. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa are the leading states in the producing of the soybean.

THE HANDLING of the soybean in the elevator has not given us much of a problem. Generally, it should be handled the same as we handle other types of grains, also most processors, before a car of soybeans is unloaded, get a complete analysis of the car. From this analysis is determined whether or not a car should be used to produce edible products. The amount of damage, splits, and foreign material have a definite effect upon the quality of the flour or grit produced. The state inspection, which, for example, would show damage of 5%, but our grading of this same carload might find the damage as high as 15%. In determining the per-

centage of damage in the beans we will take the bean and grind it so that we can actually see whether the meat of the bean has been discolored in any way. If we find that this meat has been damaged or is spotty (which would show up as damage after processing) this particular carload of beans is not used for edible products.

Generally speaking, as far as the processor is concerned, other than separating his beans for safe storage, he will make but two distinctions between beans—those which are used for edible purposes and those which are used for meal production.

PROCESSES.—In the expeller process, in which beans are processed by the continuous press method, as a rule but two products are made from the soybean—the oil, which is used for edible purposes and paints, and from the oil lecithin is removed, which is used as a preservative for wood when mixed with creosote. In addition to the oil the meal produced is used principally for cattle feeding purposes. As an average, I would say that the yield of oil from the expeller method is 14% to 15% and the percentage of oil left in the meal will range from 4% to 5%.

IN THE SOLVENT EXTRACTION process the bean, after it has been ground and flaked to a thickness of approximately 7/1000 of an inch, is put thru an extraction column and the oil is washed out of the bean by a countercurrent flow of solvent. With the solvent extraction method the yield of oil can be expected to be 17% to 17½%. The percentage of oil left in this type of meal, on an average, will be slightly under 1%. From the oil which has been removed by the solvent process lecithin is also extracted. The lecithin which has been extracted from this oil also is used in wood preservatives, and can be further refined and used in chocolates, etc. The purpose of using lecithin in chocolates is that it will keep the chocolate fresh. Due to a larger amount of oil being extracted by the solvent method, the percent of protein in the meal will run from 2% to 3% more than in meal which has been processed by the press or expeller method. From the meal which has been produced by the solvent method protein is also being extracted. The Glidden Company has been the leader in this field and for the past nine years has done a considerable amount of research along these lines. Protein is being used principally today in linoleums, the paper sizing industry for coatings, in artificial leathers, and in paints.

IN THE EDIBLE PROCESS, as mentioned before, only the highest quality bean is used. The bean is ground, dehulled, degerminated and debittered. Then the bean is processed by the expeller method. About 12% of the oil is removed, leaving a balance of 6% to 7% of oil in the cake. This cake is then sized to whatever size grit is wanted or is ground to a fineness which is about on a par with wheat flour.

Edible flour and grits today are being used in a number of the foods that we are eating every day. Germany, for quite a number of years, has been feeding a high percentage of the bean to its army. They claim that the results are exceptionally good. Soya flour and grits are being used by our own army today. They have found that the food value is very high.

I believe that we have only scratched the surface on the possibilities of using the soybean in foods, and that the day will come when it will play a very important part in the foods we eat and the items that we use. You men who, in one way or another, will be responsible for the handling and processing of the present and future crops of soybeans will definitely have an effect upon the quality of the products produced from the bean.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Working Same Box Car to the Limit

Grain & Feed Journals: We think we have established a record in car loading. On Nov. 13 we loaded Penn. 571871 with beans and shipped them to Spencer Kellogg & Sons. On Nov. 17 we again loaded this car and shipped to same firm.—Thomas Edwards, Mgr., Farmers Elevator Co., Maroa, Ill.

Who Pays Freight Tax?

Grain & Feed Journals: It has been erroneously reported that sellers shall pay the freight tax.

We have checked the law and find it reads as follows:

"The tax imposed by this section shall be paid by the person making the payment subject to the tax."

From this you will note that the party who actually pays the money to the transportation agency is responsible for the payment of the tax. The party who absorbs the tax is a matter of contract between the seller and buyer. It can be done thru including the tax in the price, a specification in the contract, or many other ways.

We believe the misunderstanding should be cleared up.—W. H. Marriott, sec'y-traffic mgr., Sioux City Grain Exchange, Sioux City, Ia.

This Soybean Meal Situation

Grain & Feed Journals: When the government inaugurated the current program under which soybeans and their by-products are completely under the domination of the Commodity Credit Corporation, it was done under the guise of a war measure, on the theory that as much as possible of the bountiful soybean crop raised this year would be crushed, so that the maximum amount of oil and meal might be produced. With regard to the meal itself, it was also claimed that this was being done so that the farmer would be able to be assured of an adequate supply, AND AT A RELATIVELY LOW PRICE.

But let us examine what has taken place, and see to what extent this objective has been carried out.

In the first place, the Commodity Credit Corporation set a base price of \$1.60 per bushel for the soybeans. This was supposed to be a minimum or support price, and nothing whatsoever was said about it becoming a maximum price as well. The OPA set a ceiling price on soybean oil of 113¢, Decatur basis. Later it set ceiling prices for soybean oil meal in so far as the jobbing and retail trade was concerned, but did not set any for the crushers. These meal ceilings varied greatly, and were set on the basis of the highest price at which the meal sold during the month of March, 1942.

Early this Fall the Commodity Credit Corporation, in the contracts entered into between it and the crushers, provided that no processor could sell the soybean oil meal at a higher price than \$31.50, with certain basic adjustments to allow for storage or carrying charges.

On Nov. 13 there was soybean oil meal sold at Chicago at \$48.10 per ton in carlots. Deducting the bagging cost, as well as the transportation charges of \$3 and \$3.60 per ton respectively, from this gross figure, it means a price of \$41.50 f.o.b. Decatur.

From one bushel of soybeans, under the solvent method of extraction, there are produced approximately 9 lbs. of oil, and 48 lbs of soy-

bean oil meal. Let us now translate these prices into terms of dollars and cents return from the processing of one bushel of beans. Multiplying the 113¢ price per lb. for the oil by 9, we find that the return is \$1.05. Soybean oil meal at \$41.50, Decatur, basis, figures approximately 2 1/6¢ per lb., which, when multiplied by the yield of 48 lbs., brings a return of \$1.04 for the meal itself. Adding these two items, \$1.05 for the oil and \$1.04 for the meal, we find a gross return of \$2.09. From this must be deducted the cost of crushing or processing, which is set at about 25¢ per bushel, and incidentally, this is a very liberal figure. Deducting the latter from \$2.09 gross return, we find that \$1.84, and not \$1.60 per bushel, could have been paid for the beans themselves, and still have permitted the processor an excellent margin of cost and profit.

And, in the meantime, what of all of this cheap concentrate feed which the Commodity Credit Corporation held up as one of its main objectives in assuring the farmers of this country of a source of soybean oil meal for the extra large livestock population on the farms now, and in prospect for 1943? Instead of a \$31.50 base price at Decatur, they are now paying on the basis of \$10 per ton more, and it is hard to get.

This is just another of the many examples of what happens when a government agency steps in and takes over a business which has been operated on sound economic lines for many years.—Confused & Confounded, Unlimited, Everywhere, U. S. A.

The New Meaning to Interstate Commerce

Grain & Feed Journals: I note that you quote Justice Jackson of the U. S. Supreme Court on page 373 of the Nov. 11th number to the effect that "Home grown wheat competes with wheat in commerce" and therefore is subject to regulation by Congress.

I presume Justice Jackson draws his conclusion from Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the U.S.A., which provides that "The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states."

Farmer Filburn planted his wheat before Sec'y Wickard increased the penalty for exceeding the allotted acreage, from 15 to 49 cents per bushel without knowing what yield he would harvest. If he had shipped any of his wheat, grown on land in excess of his allotted acreage, into another state then he might have engaged in interstate commerce, but as he consumed the excess in his own home, it is a long stretch of the imagination to hold him guilty of any violation of laws regulating interstate commerce.

The Department of Agriculture has never attempted to enforce the use of Federal Rules for Grading Grain in intrastate shipments of grain, because Congress was supposed to have power only "to regulate commerce among the several states."

Justice Jackson's decision greatly expands the power of Congress and the meaning of Interstate Commerce, as well as gives state rights another body blow. The general acceptance of the meaning of Interstate Commerce is exactly what the Constitution specifies: "Commerce among the several states." What next?—G. J. Esenby.

J. M. Adam Passes On

The passing of Mr. James M. Adam, manager of the Grain and Feed Division of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo., closes a long and diligent service in the grain and feed industry.

Mr. Adam was born in Detroit, Mich., June 30, 1874, when his parents were visiting this country from Scotland. The family returned to Scotland and later when Mr. Adam was four years old, they returned to Montreal, Canada, and later settled in London, Ont.

At the age of seventeen, Mr. Adam became associated with Rosenbaum Bros. of Chicago, whom he served for thirty-three years and thru diligence and integrity he was promoted to the position of cashier and later to be the buyer of the grain and feed division. He was a well-known figure on the Chicago Board of Trade. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adam, under the leadership of Dr. Sidney Strong, worked diligently and untiringly to establish the neighborhood mission of which Mr. Adam became a leader. He was also president of the Oak Park Parent-Teachers Ass'n and a member of the Masonic Order until his death Nov. 7.

In 1925 Mr. Adam became grain buyer for Anheuser-Busch and manager of the feed department. He was vice-president of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis and a member of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Pueblo Indians have an ancient strain of corn that is planted a foot deep to get sufficient moisture in their arid region.

The new order regulating fertilizer distribution cannot be made ready, so the present order has been extended from Nov. 15 to Dec. 1.

Diminishing receipts of corn has eased congestion of cars at industries. Discounts are less severe on high moisture corn, and old and new corn are selling at a better basis relative to futures.

Price Fixing of Eggs, alleged by the Government, led to fines of \$35,000 on a group of produce concerns at Los Angeles, Cal., who pleaded *nolo contendere* to the anti-trust charges. The Produce Exchange was fined \$2,000.



J. M. Adam, St. Louis, Deceased

Hearing on Senate Resolution No. 308

[Statement by Edward W. Stuhr of the Grange League Federation Mills, Inc., before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in support of Senate Resolution 308.]

My name is Edward W. Stuhr. I am director and purchasing agent for the Grange League Federation Mills, Inc., a cooperative buying agency for New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey farmers. Our principal office is in Buffalo, N. Y. We supply grain and formula feeds to more than 100,000 farm families, which necessitates the purchase by us of large quantities of grains and feeds. I appear here in support of Senate Resolution No. 308.

The farmers represented by our association are affected more as consumers than as producers of grain. Nevertheless we find ourselves in agreement with the general attitude of farm organizations and cooperative handling associations for the following reasons:

(1) In order to make the present ceilings effective, substantial subsidies are necessary, and we are firmly opposed to the granting of such subsidies.

(2) The maintenance of the present ceilings involves what amounts to a fixed price on grain, which will lead to the destruction of our grain marketing system and the intervention of the Government in the grain business.

In view of the comprehensive statement of Dr. H. C. Filley before this Committee with reference to the undesirable effects of subsidies granted to maintain unduly low consumers' ceilings, it is unnecessary for me to undertake a detailed statement on this point. I shall, therefore, turn my attention to my second point.

In my opinion, the policies adopted by the Administration will make it impossible for the established grain marketing system to function. There is no question in my mind but that this grain distribution system is essential to the orderly marketing of grain in a free economy, such as existed previously in peacetime, and which we trust will exist again after this war.

Without question, in the great war effort in which we are now engaged, a properly balanced price level must be maintained between production and consumption. The over-all policy of the Government in this war effort is to take such degree of control over the price level to the end that it is high enough to create abundant production of food (the best possible protection against inflation), but not so high that it impedes or stifles consumption.

The Government, recognizing that price is the main governor of both production and consumption, has achieved stabilization in its program of price of grains by what might be called a two-way program:

(1) By means of loans to farmers, grain is held back on the farm. This results in building up stocks on the farm as an ever-normal granary. The Government holds the grain as security for the loan. Without going into any discussion as to the merits of this plan, or questioning the levels of these loans in relation to the market, it is a fact that hundreds of millions of bushels of grain have come into the possession of the United States Government under the working of the loan program.

(2) The Government has then maintained a ceiling on grain prices by means of the direct sale into the markets of this surplus grain which has come into its hands. The general plan seems to be to maintain a floor at 85% of parity and a ceiling at parity. The Government by this double action has established a stabilized market with a floor and a ceiling within which private interests, including producers, processors, handlers and consuming farmers must operate.

The question I wish to pursue is whether the present marketing machinery has any place in helping the nation to maintain a stabilized price level in this war period . . . and further, whether it assists in removing the gluts from the market and making it possible for large concentrations

of animal feed and bread grains at strategic points in order to insure an even flow of these grains into consumption of all kinds.

My present job, as stated, is with a Farmers Cooperative as Purchasing Agent. It is my job to purchase and to accumulate stocks of grain for the Cooperative's feed and flour plants located at Buffalo and points east in the New York Milk Shed. We require approximately 20 million bushels of grain per year. I must handle these large purchases and accumulate these stocks in such a way that the plants always have raw materials on hand . . . (we operate two shifts and work 56 hours per week) . . . and at the same time run no undue financial risk.

At various times during the year this Cooperative may have title to as much as three and one-half million bushels of grain, and never less than one-half million bushels. A fluctuation in this so-called stabilized market of 5c per bushel for instance . . . (recently we had one of nearly 10c) . . . on the down side could easily impair financial effectiveness of this Cooperative. Being able, however, to hedge this grain in the various Grain Exchanges of the country makes it possible for this Cooperative to take title to and control the movement of these great quantities of grain without running undue financial risk. Thus hedging makes it possible for the farmer members of this Cooperative to insure themselves of a steady flow of raw materials to their farms without placing in jeopardy their Cooperative and the facilities which they have acquired and paid for over a period of 20 years.

There is no question whatsoever in my mind but what the Grain Exchanges are an actual aid to the Government itself, to the farmers, both producers of and consumers of grain, and to the city consumer in carrying out the effort of the Government to stabilize prices in its war effort.

Without these Exchanges in operation, the Government will be compelled to go much farther in taking over the normal operations of the grain industry, a move which in my judgment is entirely uncalled for and needless in the war effort. I am heartily in favor of full support of wartime Government in winning the war. I realize, of course, that the people must give up certain normal peacetime procedures. I do deplore, however, the Government's needlessly moving into ownership and operation of private facilities unless, and only if, it serves a real purpose in the winning of the war. I honestly doubt that the closing or hampering of the Grain Exchanges will be anything but harmful.

There was produced in this country last year something over six billion bushels of grain. As far as I can determine, at no time has there been very much over a billion bushels of grain under Government programs. This means that 70 to 80 per cent of all the grain produced in the country is still what we call "free" grain.

The Government up to this time has been able to bring about fairly effective stabilization of prices of grain with fluctuations in a rather narrow range. It has done this without at any time assuming control of not to exceed 30 per cent of the total. In my judgment, one of the reasons they have been able to do this effectively, without assuming control of the entire crop, has been due to the present marketing machinery which exists in this country and of which Grain Exchanges are a very important part.

We do not know to what extent the Administration will use subsidies instead of price in order to get abundant production, maintain low prices to the consumer at the expense of the taxpayer. I do not purport to speak the minds

of all farmer members of this Cooperative, of which there are over 100,000. I do know, however, that the great majority of them are very much against the use of direct subsidies.

Personally, I feel that the Administration has already a sufficient degree of control, through loans and sales, to give adequate stabilization of grain prices in this country. I feel that any further interference, such as closing of the Grain Exchanges, would bring about a situation where the Administration would have to, in effect, take over the entire grain marketing machinery. In fact, I believe that the closing of the Grain Exchanges would bring about this very thing, even though the Government has no present intention of bringing that about. This, of course, would lead to further regimentation of agriculture, which cannot help but reduce its efficiency, and we need as never before an efficient agriculture if we are to have sufficient food for the nation and its Allies.

Speaking as a representative of the Cooperative for which I work, we are unalterably opposed to the closing of the Grain Exchanges or any further hampering of their activities. We know they are an important and essential part of our marketing machinery and, as such, should receive every possible protection to the end that they may remain effective.

Refuse Free Admission of Canadian Grain

The ways and means committee of the house recently rejected the proposal to give the President unlimited powers over international trade, which meant abolition of tariffs.

It was under this proposed law that Secretary Wickard intended to import the 300 million bus. of Canadian feed grains under the agreement made between the two nations last summer allowing transactions without normal duties.

Under the proposal, normal tariffs would apply on many imports of Canadian grain made by commercial interests, but under the emergency, the Commodity Credit Corporation could bring in grain duty free.

Don't Mix Different Qualities of Soybeans

"Figure it out for yourself," says M. B. Speece, manager of the Sauneman Elevator Co., Sauneman, Ill. "You can't mix different qualities of soybeans without losing at least a part of your profit in the beans."

"Yet there are mighty few elevators that are in any position to keep the different qualities separate. Beans of under 8 per cent damage and beans of over 8 per cent damage will go into the same bin, because elevators do not have enough bins to handle all the beans and grains they must handle and of which they must accumulate carloads for shipment."

"The new discount schedule for damaged beans enforced by Commodity Credit Corp. calling for $\frac{3}{8}$ c per bu. discount for each point of damage over 8% is the point of trouble. Take 1,000 bus. of soybeans of 4% damage and the discount is \$10. Take 1,000 bus. of 16% damage beans and the discount is \$120. Add your discounts together and it totals \$130. But when you mix the beans you get 10% damage and the discounts on the 2,000 bus. totals \$180. You get \$50 loss from the separate qualities mixed together, and have to take that \$50 out of the margin you get for handling the beans."

"This discount basis is certainly unfair from the standpoint of the country elevator which cannot keep the various grades of beans separate. The discount for damage ought to be 1c per bu. per point of damage straight from No. 2."

Wheat Stocks held by mills Sept. 30 totaled 140,987,915 bus., against 144,987,841 bus. on Sept. 30, 1941, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Manhomet, Ill., Nov. 20.—Late beans showing more damage since prolonged wet weather.—James F. Parker.

Waynesville, O., Nov. 23.—Large crop of corn, quality excellent; about all harvested. Soybeans all saved here. Wheat has a good start for winter.—Everett Early.

Lafayette, Ind.—Only 3,000 bus. of alfalfa seed were produced in Indiana this year as compared to 14,000 bus. last year, it was reported by the Purdue University agricultural statistics department.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Farmers in Warrick County report their yield of soybeans this year was one of the best in years. Growing wheat is looking good. Much corn that was cut and shocked, now is being husked. Corn deliveries at the local mills and elevators have been fairly liberal.—W. B. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—The Canadian Government official report just released estimates the Canadian flax crop at 14,700,000 bus. compared with 16,981,000 bus. in their estimate of Sept. 10. The production is estimated in bushels as follows: Manitoba, 2,000,000; Saskatchewan, 10,500,000; Alberta, 2,200,000.

Selby, S. D., Nov. 23.—About ten days of threshing left to complete the threshing of the biggest crop in the history of Walworth County. The wheat crop averaged from 25 to 30 bus. to the acre, oats from 65 to 80 bus., barley from 35 to 45 bus., and the corn crop is the best since 1930.—Selby Equity Union Exchange.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—Winter wheat seeding has been practically completed. The supply of soil moisture is very favorable and both the seeded and volunteer wheat acreage in western areas are in excellent condition. Wheat stands are unusually good and plant growth has been quite rank.—H. L. Collins, Sr., Agr. Statistician, Kansas Board of Agr.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 21.—Winding up the gathering of the corn crop has been slow work, delayed by unfavorable weather. The production for the state is estimated at 433,458,000 bus. Yield of 54 bus. per acre is the record. The frost in September caused some late corn to be chaffy, but on the whole the quality is good. About 7c a bushel is the general price paid for hand husking, compared with 5.7c average a year ago and 4.5c two years ago. Machine picking charge averages about \$2.75 an acre, compared with \$2.25 a year ago and \$2.15 two years ago.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—Due to the labor shortage, wet fields, and the tendency of many farmers to curtail their work, the winter wheat acreage will be greatly reduced from last year. No estimate has been made so far,—but the Government will report the seeded acreage next month. The outlook at present for winter wheat remains optimistic with plants making good to excellent growth and furnishing good pasturage in many districts, even the volunteer wheat is being used for this purpose. Rains over the Pacific Northwest were beneficial and the wheat is reported to be in fair to good condition.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 21.—It has been raining for about 24 to 36 hours, not hard, but a good drizzle all the time and the ground is full of water, streams have begun to raise. Wheat has made a wonderful change in appearance in the last ten days. It has had plenty of moisture and the weather has been warm for the past ten days and it is just as green as can be and looks like we had a perfect stand. Quail hunters tell us wherever they go, while wheat is not as rank as it usually is at this time of the year, it has a dark green color and is on its way. The acreage is at least 25% less than last year.

It is believed there are at least 25% of the soybeans still in the fields. Elevators are not buying them, not even taking them for storage. They don't want to bother with them at all, there is no chance of making money. Farmers pile them up in their barns then besiege grain men to take care of them.

New corn is beginning to move and feeders are buying it at least 10c a bushel more than the shippers can pay for it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 14.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics yesterday reduced its original estimate of the 1942 wheat crop by 7,550,000 bus., placing the total output at 607,688,000 bus., still the largest wheat crop Canada ever produced "by a considerable margin." "The principal changes occurred in the Saskatchewan and Alberta crops, which now stand at 345,000,000 and 13,000,000 bus. respectively," the bureau said in its second estimate of Canadian field crop production. "With the Manitoba crop unchanged at 52,000,000 bus., the total estimate for the prairie provinces stands at 580,000,000. The Bureau of Statistics estimated the area sown to fall wheat this autumn at 576,000 acres, a decrease of 213,000 acres or 27 per cent from the area sown in the autumn of 1941. The condition of fall wheat at Oct. 31 was reported at 94 per cent of the long-time average yield per acre, as compared with 103 per cent in 1941."

Bot for Lend-Lease Program

To fill allied requests, the Agricultural Marketing Administration bought nearly \$3,000,000 worth of vitamins in October, purchasing more B₁ and C than in the previous 18 months of the lend-lease program.

Other foodstuffs bought by AMA in large quantities during October included 62,600,000 pounds of canned pork meat, 8,300,000 pounds of canned processed cheese, 32,200,000 pounds of lard, 23,200,000 pounds of edible salad oil, 3,000,000 pounds of dehydrated vegetables, 14,600,000 pounds of dried process raisins, 6,750,000 pounds of soya grits, 17,450,000 pounds of granulated sugar, 60,500,000 pounds of rice, 73,000,000 pounds of dried beans, and 51,900,000 pounds of dried peas.

Total AMA purchases in October—more than 90% of which were for allied requirements—amounted to \$114,000,000, approximately the same as in September.

Taxes Added to Feed Ceilings

The O.P.A. has amended its ceiling regulation on prices of millfeed by permitting the addition of state license fees or tonnage taxes.

A new definition of millfeed eliminates reference to ash content. The new millfeed definition plainly states that all products of milling wheat are included, excepting "flour from wheat, farina and semolina, wheat germ and wheat germ meal, wheat germ oil cake and wheat germ oil meal, bran for human consumption and ground wheat."

Retailers who had made a charge for delivery of millfeeds previous to O.P.A. regulations will now be permitted to add a charge for delivery over their \$4 differential, according to another amendment. Also, retailers will be required to keep only such records of their transactions in millfeeds as they customarily kept previous to O.P.A. regulations, instead of the complete record provided for in the original regulations, which were too burdensome.

Oklahoma Broomcorn

The 1942 Oklahoma broomcorn crop is estimated at 12,000 tons, compared with 10,200 tons last year and the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 15,050 tons. Yield per acre is indicated at 400 pounds compared with 340 pounds in 1941 and 231 pounds the average. The current estimated yield is the highest since 1915. Harvesting of the Dwarf broomcorn crop in western producing counties has been completed.

The United States production of broomcorn is now estimated at 34,500 tons, compared with 48,700 tons in 1941 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 41,260 tons. This is a decline of 1,000 tons from October 1, with smaller crops than expected in Illinois, Kansas and New Mexico, but a larger crop in Texas. Although weather during October was not so favorable for harvesting broomcorn as in September, harvesting went forward with little delay.

State	Yield per acre	Production
Illinois	300 lbs.	3,000 tons
Kansas	320 lbs.	2,200 tons
OKLAHOMA	400 lbs.	12,000 tons
Texas	315 lbs.	3,300 tons
Colorado	280 lbs.	8,700 tons
New Mexico	300 lbs.	5,600 tons
UNITED STATES..	328.3 lbs.	34,800 tons

Soybean Standards and the Country Dealer

The 1942 crop of soybeans harvested for beans was almost double the 1941 crop, jumping from 107 million to 207 million bushels. The production area which centers in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio is now expanded so that soybeans are of considerable commercial importance from New York and Delaware to Oklahoma and Kansas and from Mississippi and Louisiana to Minnesota.

Many country grain dealers are handling soybeans for the first time. Under the Department of Agriculture's price support program it is necessary that country dealers apply the federal grades in each transaction in buying soybeans from the farmer. With the difficulty in purchasing important grading equipment at the present time the country dealer has a problem to work out, but this is war, and we will have to do the best we can with what we have.

Country dealers have been aided materially in this emergency by a series of soybean grading schools that has just been completed in practically every important soybean state. Willis B. Combs of the federal extension staff has cooperated with grain dealer associations, county agents and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in holding 30 training schools in twelve of the states. Licensed grain inspectors and federal grain supervisors generally have been active in holding other educational meetings for country shippers.

The Grain Inspection Departments at Omaha, Sioux City, Lafayette, Ind., Kansas, Little Rock, Mississippi, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and Raleigh and perhaps others have been active in showing country shippers how to work with the soybean grades. State grain dealer associations in Iowa, Indiana and Ohio and the North West Crop Improvement Ass'n sponsored series of soybean meetings in their areas at which the grading was explained. Federal grain supervisors from Philadelphia, Buffalo, Memphis, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids and Toledo and elsewhere have appeared before meetings of country shippers and explained the federal soybean grades.

These contacts of grain inspection officials with the public have been very helpful to country shippers and these officials who took time from their regular duties to talk to and work with country shippers are to be commended. The benefit is not all in one direction.

The value of "Sample Inspection," whereby an agreed sample is sent to a licensed grain inspector for grading, is being recognized and many inspection departments are handling hundreds of such samples every week.

Too long we have perpetuated the mine run price system for country buying. If we want a short cut to improving crop quality why not apply a fair schedule of premiums and discounts on the first sale? With a little study the standards for soybeans can be mastered well enough for most transactions at country points and with the "Sample Inspection" service available no one should wander "off the beam" for very long.

While there will be more tires available, there will not be enough for driving as usual. If we limit the driving of any one group, it is done so that farmers can transport produce to market and bring supplies back to their farms, so that farm workers can drive from one job to another, so that industrial workers can get to war plants.—John R. Richards, chief of O.P.A. gasoline rationing branch.

The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n at its recent annual meeting at Chicago adopted a resolution condemning government attempts to hold market prices of basic commodities below parity, and strongly opposing the appropriation of public funds for bonuses to farmers, processors, or distributors for the purpose of keeping consumer prices below levels necessary to provide parity returns to farmers.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Waynesville, O., Nov. 23.—Large amount of soybeans in farmers' hands.—Everett Early.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 20.—While some of the undesirable class of wheat goes rather slowly, local representatives of outside milling industries have been active in taking on supplies for shipping to eastern plants. There is a moderate run of tough wheat showing up in the daily offerings and most of it is being absorbed at various discounts.—F. G. C.

Final arrangements have been completed under which the United States crushers will purchase about 3½ million bushels of flaxseed from the Canadian Wheat Board for shipment before the close of navigation at the end of this month to eastern seaboard crushing plants. The remainder of Canada's exportable surplus will be available for shipment to this country at the opening of navigation next April.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in October, 1942, as compared with October, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 403,982 (2,614,872); corn, 26,743 (1,634,682); oats, 91,850 (48,625); rye, (187,342); barley, (1,500); shipments, wheat, 653,000 (3,286,000); corn, (1,831,000); oats, (181,000); rye, (174,000); clover, (7,142).—Dept. of Info. & Statistics, New York Produce Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain in October, 1942, as compared with October, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 168,263 (629,361); corn, 406,336 (432,838); oats, 16,395 (9,629); barley, 5,644 (1,248); shipments, wheat, 640,560 (166,387); corn, 2,962 (372,145); oats, 9,343 (30,020); rye, 129 (20,157); barley, 1,019 (1,437).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain during October compared with October, 1941 (shown in parentheses), expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,563,000 (560,500); corn, 3,400,500 (697,000); oats, 240,000 (124,000); rye, 49,500 (39,000); barley, 299,200 (324,800); soybeans, 275,200 (68,800); kafir, 25,200 (16,800); hay, 72 tons (324 tons); shipments, wheat, 2,204,500 (627,000); corn, 1,351,500 (175,500); oats, 197,000 (178,000); rye, 49,500 (54,000); barley, 105,500 (84,800); soybeans, 54,400 (46,400); kafir, (4,200); hay, 84 (108).—W. J. Krings, sec'y., Merchants Exchange.

Spokane, Wash.—Receipts of grain during October, compared with October, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Wheat, 2,002,500 (1,861,500); corn, 63,000 (48,000); oats, 186,000 (218,000); barley, 476,800 (144,000); flaxseed, 188,800 (3,200).—John W. Campbell, sec'y., Grain Merchants Ass'n.

Flaxseed Permits Not Needed

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21.—The marketing of northwestern flaxseed continues to progress in an orderly manner and during the past week all embargo-permit restrictions were removed on the shipment of flaxseed to the Minneapolis-Duluth terminal markets. Eastern crushers have pretty well covered their winter's requirements of flaxseed in Duluth and in Canada, but western crushers continue to absorb these offerings and prices are unchanged at about the minimum. There has been considerable investment liquidation of long December flaxseed, as a result of which flaxseed futures prices have declined four cents during the week. After allowing for their domestic consumption, seed requirements and a reasonable stockpile, Canada will have around five to six million bushels for export.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Philip S. Duff.

Big Demand Expected for Fertilizer

At the convention in Atlanta, Ga., of the National Fertilizer Ass'n Dr. F. W. Parker, head of the division of fertilizer investigations of the U.S.D.A., in his address stated that the demand for fertilizer is expected to be the largest in history.

Of the three major plant-foods, nitrogen has been most affected by the war and Dr. Parker said the extent of the shortage depends on imports from Chile and the part that oilseed meals in mixed fertilizers plays.

Super-phosphate production is expected to reach a new high this year and all demands will be met though exports to the United Nations may curtail concentrated super-phosphate supplies.

Also viewed as favorable is the potash situation as rapid development and expansion of the domestic industry undoubtedly will furnish enough for all requirements.

After Nov. 15, 1942, anyone who leases a commercial motor vehicle from another person "for a period of seven or more consecutive days" (a "lessee") must obtain a Certificate of War Necessity to operate the leased vehicle, the Office of Defense Transportation announced.

Wheat Subsidy When Needed in Areas

Instead of declaring a subsidy on wheat nationally it is thought that the A.A.A. and C.C.C. will announce and pay the allowance at different times in different areas as required to overcome the local market prices.

In some areas millers are still able to buy wheat at a price low enough to enable them to sell flour at the ceiling.

In areas where cash wheat is at a premium the subsidy will be inaugurated at first, to keep the mills in operation, it is thought.

USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture said Nov. 20, that Commodity Credit Corporation through Nov. 14 had completed 438,841 loans on 312,884,567 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$353,716,404.08. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 124,951,018 bus. stored on farms and 187,933,549 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 466,341 loans had been completed on 311,324,212 bus., of which 89,609,883 bus. were stored on farms and 221,714,329 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States:

Origin States	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Warehouse-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	1,274,641	1,365,039	\$ 3,070,373.51
Colo.	4,839,581	3,902,879	9,561,196.86
Del.	29,195	370,335	541,116.11
Idaho	1,703,663	5,381,922	7,130,416.73
Ill.	152,076	3,553,507	4,604,063.41
Ind.	121,065	2,305,939	3,053,140.37
Iowa	362,358	1,368,460	2,069,626.39
Kan.	35,370,005	38,424,811	85,001,543.23
Ky.	3,958	765,156	974,550.37
Md.	70,363	1,292,250	1,817,407.97
Mich.	174,141	404,939	697,976.15
Minn.	2,285,308	2,856,716	6,100,375.03
Mo.	124,586	2,874,239	3,583,701.47
Mont.	10,830,001	9,089,983	20,749,885.35
Neb.	22,908,555	10,101,425	37,508,472.96
N. J. ....	.....	61,889	86,622.47
N. Mex.	1,281,802	663,027	2,176,393.94
N. Y.	91,594	299,492	528,277.30
N. C.	30,016	65,495	127,438.67
N. D.	8,096,052	18,126,080	30,160,397.59
Ohio	434,540	3,362,258	4,896,542.76
Okla.	6,991,489	25,377,760	37,442,063.73
Ore.	2,683,377	8,906,414	12,585,218.76
Penn.	28,930	751,157	1,044,001.01
S. C. ....	.....	1,048	1,435.64
S. D.	7,310,040	3,435,443	12,126,360.60
Tenn.	4,879	631,860	817,482.37
Tex.	10,741,790	18,477,719	33,280,763.22
Utah	604,621	230,431	814,894.10
Va.	36,317	326,481	487,034.48
Wash.	5,114,064	22,993,466	29,148,064.78
W. Va.	3,241	13,160	22,433.38
Wis.	532	.....	415.00
Wyo.	1,248,437	152,710	1,506,814.37
Total ..	124,951,018	187,933,549	\$353,716,404.08

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat											Corn		Oats		Rye		Barley		Soybeans	
	High	Low	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 23	Nov. 24									
Chicago	131½	118½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	125½	125½									
Winnipeg	125½	111½	117½	117½	117½	117½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	117½	116½									
Minneapolis	125½	111½	117½	117½	117½	117½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	117½	116½									
Kansas City	122½	111½	121½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	119½	120½	120½	120½	121½	120½									
Duluth, durum	120½	108½	117½	116½	117	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	117½	118½	117½									
Milwaukee	129½	118½	126	125½	125½	125½	125½	124½	124½	124½	124½	125	125½	125									
Chicago	95½	78½	84½	83½	83½	83½	83½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	83½	83									
Kansas City	90½	75½	80½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	80½	79½									
Milwaukee	90½	79	84½	83½	83½	83½	83½	82½	82½	82½	82½	83	83½	83½									
Chicago	53	46½	50½	50	50	50	50	48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	50	49½									
Winnipeg	48	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½									
Minneapolis	48½	41½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45	43½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½									
Milwaukee	53½	46½	50½	50	50	50	50	48½	49½	49½	49½	49½	50	49½									
Chicago	85½	59½	63½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	62½	62½	62½	63½	63									
Minneapolis	79½	57	59½	58½	58	58	58½	57½	57½	58½	58½	58½	59½	58½									
Winnipeg	69½	53½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	58½	58½	58½	59	59½									
Duluth	69	57	59½	58½	58	58	58½	57½	57½	58½	58½	58½	59½	58½									
Minneapolis	58½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½									
Winnipeg	61½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60									
Chicago	179½	159½	164	162½	160½	160½	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	160½									
Canada Exchange	.....	.....	88½	88½	88	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½							

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,562	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 1	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,896
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,582	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,817	50,605	12,16	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	43,194	48,560	12,985	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,928	13,235	25,859	1,458
Sept. 12	40,961	41,692	14,055	27,160	1,387
Sept. 19	41,324	40,741	13,798	28,659	1,291
Sept. 26	39,605	42,337	13,447	29,554	1,185
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	584
Oct. 10	39,769	43,224	14,216	31,942	407
Oct. 17	41,473	44,642	14,690	32,215	370
Oct. 24	40,866	45,628	15,327	32,786	347
Oct. 31	39,065	46,333	15,256	32,580	316
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,885	293
Nov. 14	37,950	46,400	14,848	34,535	282
Nov. 21	36,166	47,456	15,020	33,622	303

Admitting (?) 300,000,000 bus. Duty Free

By F. C. BISSON,

Director of Public Relations, Chicago Board of Trade

It was learned last July that a "deal" had been consummated between the President and the Canadian Prime Minister, by which this country was pledged to take substantial, but at that time, undetermined amounts of feed grains from our neighbor on the other side of the International Line. Nothing further was heard of the matter until last week, when at a meeting of the forum held by the New York Herald-Tribune, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard disclosed that our government plans to complete the transaction as soon as possible. And, the amount of grain involved is 300,000,000 bus.

Let us scan the feed grain picture in our own country with the idea of ascertaining just what this unneeded flood of Canadian grain is likely to do to our farmer's markets, and to point out the utter fallacy of increasing a supply which is already more than burdensome.

First, let us consider the corn, oat and barley crops which have just been harvested. An all-time high record corn crop has been grown, estimated at 3,185,000,000 bus. Likewise on barley, a new record has been set at 426,000,000 bus. With regard to oats, the crop has been set at 1,370,000,000 bus. an amount not realized since 1925, and exceeded only four times in our history, and then back in the years when the horse and mule populations were far in excess of the current number. The gross production of these three grains, with no attention paid whatsoever to the old crop carry-over, is 775,000,000 bus larger than last year's harvest, and a billion and a half bushels greater than the ten year average. We should not forget that the Commodity Credit Corporation has an appreciable percentage of the 125,000,000 bus. of "wheat for feed," which is still unsold.

And, in the face of all of this, we find ourselves committed to take care of 300,000,000 bus. of the Canadian surplus.

Canada grows but little corn, so it is safe to assume that the bulk of these prospective imports would consist of oats and barley, on which there are import duties of 8c and 15c respectively. During the past two weeks, the President has asked for still further extraordinary powers, by which he would be able to lift the duty on any commodity which he saw fit. Without any question, this request has been made of the Congress in anticipation of this prospective wholesale dumping of Canadian feed grains into the United States.

Aside from the inevitable effect upon the prices for farmers' grains in this country, what of the storage situation? Even at the time that the preliminary commitment was made by Mr. Roosevelt last summer, our government was deeply aware of a most acute storage problem, as even prior to then the Wells Committee was working out a plan with the various large terminal and sub-terminal markets, by which it was hoped to obviate the necessity for embargoes, either limited or absolute. Millions of bushels of our own wheat have not gone under the government loan this year, solely because of the lack of warehouse storage space in our country. And still official Washington wishes to put a further strain on an already over-strained situation.

Here we have the spectacle of one high official in the Department of Agriculture devoting months of time to minimize the danger of market gluts on one hand, and on the other we find still higher officials taking active steps to nullify these efforts. It is doubtful that the Congress will relinquish the power to nullify the tariff structure in its entirety, but nevertheless, there is a very present danger that this grain will

be brought in from Canada under some sort of a subsidy. If the Commodity Credit Corporation can subsidize our own farmers to release their loan wheat ahead of maturity date, the subsidizing of this Canadian grain might well be attempted under the large and all-inclusive blanket known as "war emergency."

It certainly behooves every American farmer to protest against this wholesale dumping procedure, especially growers of coarse grain. However, wheat growers likewise should be vitally interested, for the obvious reason that if it can be done on oats and barley, it can be done on wheat.

The bringing in of 300,000,000 bus. of totally unneeded Canadian coarse grains at this time, in view of our own tremendous domestic supplies, and an acute lack of adequate storage space to take care of it, is indeed a most shining example of "carrying coal to Newcastle."

All Buyers Keep Samples of Soybeans

Following instructions from Commodity Credit Corp., and the buying practices laid down by processors in accordance therewith, grain dealers have held back four to eight pound samples of soybeans delivered by each farmer until final settlement was made with these farmers.

General practice in obtaining the samples was to take a handful or two from every load and mix these thoroughly. This practice assured a fair average sample of the entire run of the deliveries.

The samples were saved generally in paper sacks, with the name of the farmer and the grain dealer's inspection record written on the outside of the sack. But a few used tin cans; or old milk bottles and jars, as did J. G. Andrews, at Spires, Ill., pasting a label on the outside of such container.

Purpose of saving the samples was to allow for reinspection, should a farmer be dissatisfied with the grade placed on his beans by the grain dealer. Final settlement was the cue to throw these samples into the receiving pit, and send them along to market with the next car. All except the cut soybeans, cross-sectioned with a knife to determine frost damage. Cut soybeans in most cases have

been thrown out. Found by the grain sampler's probe at destination, they might be termed "damage."

At the current government price for soybeans an eight pound sample is worth a bit over 20c as commercial beans. The majority of grain dealers include this in the original weight, so save the beans.

Shipping Damp Grain in Canada

To facilitate the shipment of damp grain to the elevators at Ft. William and Port Arthur the Canadian Wheat Board announced Nov. 16 the following procedure:

On application supported by an affidavit completed by the agent of the elevator company to which the damp grain has been delivered, approved by an official of the company, the board is prepared to authorize the railway companies to place cars for the shipment of damp grain as covered by the affidavit, such cars to be placed in preference over all other shipments. The affidavit submitted must show the bushels, estimated grade and moisture content of the grain.

Only grain containing sufficient moisture to be graded "damp" by the inspection department will be authorized for shipment on these special authorizations. Grain containing in excess of the following moisture content is graded "damp": wheat, oats, barley, rye 17 per cent, flaxseed 13.5 per cent.

Chicago Fat Stock Competition

Entries for the forthcoming Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, to be held at the Chicago Stock Yards Dec. 2 to 5, have been received, to date, from stockmen and farm youths in 15 states and Canada.

The market show will take the place of the 1942 International Live Stock Exposition, which was cancelled this year as a war measure. It will include all of the fat classes for cattle, sheep, and swine, except the carcass contests, that have been featured in past years at the International.

It is announced that because the Army is now occupying the International Amphitheater, which was built to house the International show, the market competition will be held in the Stock Yards proper.



Mgr. J. G. Andrews, Spires, Ill., Elevator, Counts Damaged Beans

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Rogers, Ark.—B. H. Ragland, former owner of the Cave Springs Milling Co. of Cave Springs, Ark., that burned in May, has purchased the Rogers Milling Co. The plant will continue to operate as the Rogers Milling Co.

CALIFORNIA

San Gabriel, Cal.—The Ambler Milling Co. recently installed new Superior DP Elevator Cups.

Lancaster, Cal.—A hay barn of the Fernado Milling Co. was destroyed by fire recently. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire. The burned structure contained about 600 tons of hay.

Sacramento, Cal.—A complaint has been filed in the federal court, charging ceiling price violations against R. Donnell, doing business as the Donnell Grain & Warehouse Co. of Davis, Cal. The suit asks the court for a restraining order to prevent the firm from selling and purchasing second hand bags above ceiling prices.—F. K. H.

CANADA

Clarksburg, Ont.—William C. Haines, of the Beaver Valley Mills, died Nov. 7.

Cobourg, Ont.—The 50-bbl. flour mill owned by A. Pratt & Son burned Nov. 7.

Calgary, Alta.—R. S. Law, Winnipeg, was re-elected president of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., at that organization's annual convention held here recently. J. E. Brownlee, Calgary, was named vice-pres., and John Morrison, Yellowgrass, Sask., second vice-pres. Net profit was reported to be \$220,810.33.

Fort William, Ont.—The Industrial Disputed Inquiry Commission, a government board, met here Nov. 27 to look into the alleged dispute between Searle Terminal, Ltd., and certain of its employees, who are members of Lodge 650, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Toronto, Ont.—The Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions and supply, has been made a member of the Combined Production & Resources Board at Washington. The board is a joint body representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Mr. Howe is well known to the grain trade thru his connection with the grain elevator construction business.

Ottawa, Ont.—Government payments to wheat farmers and losses incurred under the Canadian Wheat Board operations amount to about \$180,000,000. Agriculture Minister Gardiner recently announced in an address in the Canadian Farm Forum program. Mr. Gardiner said the government had "well over \$400,000,000" invested in wheat, and it was costing about \$50,000,000 annually to store the reserve supply on hand.

COLORADO

Eads, Colo.—J. M. Infield sold his three elevators in Kiowa County to the Farmers Union. Included in the transaction were the central establishment here and the elevators at Galatea and Sheridan Lake. The local elevator was built by the J. D. Infield Grain Co. and has been operated continuously since that time by J. M. Infield. The elevators at Sheridan Lake and Galatea were built later as were the large warehouse and machine shops here which were included in the deal.

ILLINOIS

Columbia, Ill.—Walter F. Reichert is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Colusa, Ill.—Jesse Lionberger, well known as a grain shipper, died recently.

McHenry, Ill.—John Bolger, president and manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n mill, died Oct. 30.

Morton, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. has purchased a new truck for grain and coal hauling.

San Jose, Ill.—O. D. Kelly, operating as the Kelly Seed & Hdw. Co., writes, "I am out of the grain business."

Iroquois, Ill.—F. W. Kee, manager of the Iroquois Farmers Elevtr. Co., has resigned to devote himself to his personal interests.

Milford, Ill.—The Milford Grain Co. made available to farmers for soybean storage a dozen or more steel bins originally set up for storage of sealed corn.

Voorhies (Bement p. o.) Ill.—If the War Production Board takes up the Wabash R. R. from Bement to Sullivan we will have to close up our Voorhies plant.—Voorhies Co-op. Grain Co.

Hampshire, Ill.—The Borden Co. recently leased the Bahe factory building for a period of years and has moved equipment into the structure where it will manufacture poultry and stock feeds.

Reilly (Rankin p. o.), Ill.—Fred C. Leach injured his left hand recently while unloading soybeans at his elevator. He fell when releasing the brakes and caught his left hand in machinery. Bones were broken in the index finger.

Griswold (Cullom p. o.), Ill.—H. Rittenhouse & Co. have electrified their elevator. A used electric motor is being installed to replace an old gas engine, and an electric pit pump is keeping the leg pit dry.

Cabery, Ill.—Cabery Farmers Grain Co. has erected a 1600-bu. side of a future double corn crib. The side completed is 9x34 ft. and 14 ft. high on a concrete foundation, with conveyor tunnel and ear corn hiker. A. C. Clapp is manager.

Perdueville (Paxton p. o.), Ill.—Perdue Grain Co. is having the bulging bins of its elevator repaired by George Saathoff. It has also installed a new 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Floyd Drew has been manager of this company since July 1.

Sheldon, Ill.—Ben B. Bishopp, track buyer and broker, is settled down in an attractive five-room office he created by remodeling a former hatchery building. Outstanding feature is its intricate electrical system, plug in telephones, and an inter-office communicating system.

Ashkum, Ill.—The board of directors of the Ashkum Farmers Elevtr. Co. is reported accepting applications for a manager for its two local elevators. Eldon Rabideau, the 30-year old present manager, is understood to be working on borrowed time on a deferment from the local draft board.

Brocton, Ill.—Henry E. Pigg, 70, painter, was injured fatally when he fell 15 ft. when a ladder at the Brocton Peoples Elevator collapsed Oct. 31. He was carrying a sack of grain from an upper floor of the elevator when the accident occurred. His head struck on a concrete floor, causing a fracture.

Gibson City, Ill.—James R. Bailey, 75, veteran grain broker, died unexpectedly of a heart attack in his office, Nov. 7. For many years he operated the business as Bailey Grain Co., but turned it over to his son-in-law, Herbert J. Moore, of Bloomington, a year ago. The business will be continued by Herbert J. Moore & Co.

Ashkum, Ill.—Fred Stout has sold his interest in Ford-Stout Grain Co. and its 35,000-bu. elevator, to Milton Widholm, of the Hunter Lumber Co. at Mackinaw. Mr. Widholm assumes management Dec. 1, when the firm name will be changed to Ford-Widholm Grain Co. Mr. Stout will devote himself to his farm interests and his other grain elevator interests at Clifton and Hercher, but will continue to maintain his home here.

CHICAGO NOTES

The large smoking room off the trading floor of the Board of Trade will be taken over by the U. S. Navy.

George L. Teller, 75, president of the Columbus Laboratories, died Nov. 13. Mr. Teller, a leading cereal chemist, had been connected with the laboratories since 1902.

William E. Stotts, owner of the Stotts Grain Co., Rockwell City, Ia., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade. The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of November, 1942, under the provisions of Rule 352 at 5 per cent per annum.

A gala evening, Dec. 12, is in store for members of the Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, their ladies and friends. The 6th Annual Ladies' Ball, for this year only, is being combined with the popular Associates Night, and those who have attended these two affairs in former years have some small idea of what to expect this year when they will be held the same night. Entertainment deluxe is assured as the Gilain Frolics have been engaged for the evening. The place is Hotel Windemere-East, the date Dec. 12. Nat'l Sec'y Dean M. Clark will handle the reservations which should be made at once.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

INDIANA

Brookston, Ind.—The Brookston Grain Corp. has been dissolved.—P. J. P.

Morganton, Ind.—A customer's truck damaged property of the Morganton Grain Co. recently.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles S. Weirick, grain commission, after many years in the grain business writes, "I have gone out of business for the duration."

Howe, Ind.—The Lima Elvtr. Co. has enlarged the driveway and added a feed mixer in addition to a new garage. K. E. Damer is now manager.—A. E. L.

Berne, Ind.—Fred Steiner has resigned as manager of the Geneva (Ind.) Milling & Grain Co. elevator and now is employed here by the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n.

Bryant, Ind.—The Geneva Milling & Grain Co. has installed a new hammer mill and a new 60 h.p. motor and has added two new 1½-ton feed mixers.—A. E. L.

Boswell, Ind.—The Boswell Grain Co., managed by F. E. Jones, has a new cob house. It was built of brick to maintain the fire-proof character of the company's properties.

Goldsmith, Ind.—The G. G. Davis Elevators at this station are building a cob and dust house. It is an elevated type with hopper floor for faster and easier unloading.—A. E. L.

Attica, Ind.—Edgar E. Keefer, 53, manager of the 45,000-bu. elevator of Nixon & Van Deventer on the C. A. & S. R.R., passed away of a heart ailment Nov. 13, following six weeks illness.

Delphi, Ind.—The C. M. Kerlin Elevator has been improved with construction of a two-compartment cob bin attached to the elevator; and with erection of a new, one-story 30x20 ft., combination poultry battery and feed warehouse.

Portland, Ind.—The Weisel Elvtr. Co. elevator has been purchased by the Jay County Farm Buro who took over management of the business. John Weisel, former owner of the elevator, will continue in the implement business in the adjoining building.

Indianapolis, Ind.—On grain or other commodities sold delivered basis, freight plus the 3% tax will be deducted on your returns. Transportation not completed by midnight Nov. 30, will be assessed the tax.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Odon, Ind.—The Odon Milling Co. building was destroyed by fire the night of Nov. 18. The flames were prevented from spreading to the nearby bins, warehouse and garage. Insurance, owners stated, covered only part of the loss, and the building probably will not be rebuilt.

Foresman Switch (Otterbein p. o.), Ind.—George Dunn, who until recently was a traveling grain solicitor for A. C. Curry Grain, became manager of the Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here last month. John Hail, formerly manager, has been inducted into the army air corps.

Kewanna, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. has purchased the William H. Graffis farm of about 70 acres, located ½ mile east of here, and will establish an experimental station there. The company plans to seed down the entire farm to alfalfa and grass as soon as it obtains possession after Mar. 1.

Fowler, Ind.—A large number of pre-fabricated grain bins are under construction here to be filled with soybeans bought from the farmers by the local A.A.A. com'ite with C.C.C. funds. Many of the bins are already filled. Bins are being erected to help solve Indiana's soybean storage problem.

Pine Village, Ind.—The Warren County A.A.A. com'ite is erecting 20 wood and steel bins in which it is storing 1942 soybeans bought with C.C.C. funds. The Standard Elvtr. Co. is grading and weighing beans received and putting them in the bins at 2c per bushel. The bins hold 2,000 bus. each.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include Bundy Bros., Vallonia and Medora; Don J. Good, Clermont; and Stone Station Elevator, Stone Station.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Chase (Boswell p. o.), Ind.—The Chase Farmers Co-operative Co. has improved its feed facilities with erection of a two story frame addition to its elevator, installation of a new hammer mill, rearrangement of its corn cracker and grader and its feed mixer, and provided more storage space. John Hamelman is the company's manager.

Lafayette, Ind.—Supplies of alfalfa meal are markedly short of the demand since so much feed is moving into consumption. Feed manufacturers and feeders lay great stress on alfalfa meal for its pro-vitamin A content since cod liver oil for feed purposes is virtually off the market, says Jesse Francis, of the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.

Grass Creek, Ind.—Lester DePoy, former manager of the elevator at Lincoln, has purchased an interest in the Hirsch Bros. Grain Co. and the new firm will be known as the Hirsch-DePoy Grain Co. The new firm conducted an educational meeting on the feeding of livestock and poultry Nov. 10, at the Grass Creek school, at the close of which ice cream was served those present.

Auburn, Ind.—Thieves broke into the office of Auburn Grain Co., managed by Al Hohm, a few days ago and virtually cleaned it out. They blew open the safe and escaped with between \$500 and \$600 worth of War Bonds, numerous contracts, a small amount of cash found in the safe, the vending machines, the adding machine, the typewriter, a desk set and other office paraphernalia.

Seymour, Ind.—J. L. Davis, 65, president of the Blish Milling Co. and widely known in milling circles thruout the country, was injured fatally Nov. 11 when his automobile was struck by a B. & O. freight train at a crossing near here. Mrs. Davis, who was riding with him, also was injured. Mr. Davis served as vice-president and a member of the executive com'ite of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n, vice-president of the American Millers Ass'n and director of the National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n.—P. J. P.

IOWA

Plymouth, Ia.—Ed Wyborney is new assistant at the Farmers Elevator.

Stanley, Ia.—Amos Liefer has been hired as manager of the Stanley elevator.

Moneta, Ia.—Boh Branstetter is the new manager of the Hale Grain Co. elevator.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Joseph Pepperling, 56, grain and coal dealer, died at his home Oct. 29.

Emerson, Ia.—One hundred government grain bins have been built here and 60 at Pacific Junction, for grain storage.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The Central Iowa Bean Mill is building a 30,000-bu. storage elevator of hollow tile, the Gethmann Const. Co. having the contract.

Hamburg, Ia.—Mick Miller is in charge of the Good Seed & Grain Co. office during the absence of Mr. Good, who is in an Omaha hospital for treatment.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Haley-Neely building, corner of Third & Jackson Sts., has been purchased by the Kay-Dee Feed Co., who will use it for expansion.—F. E.

Langdon, Ia.—Charles E. Wood, of Spencer, is still operating the grain elevator at Langdon, in fact the report that he had sold the Langdon Elevator was incorrect.

Persia, Ia.—E. A. Bowles is adding to his elevator, operated as the Bowles Grain Co. He is using old material taken from the old structure, and some new. Four bins of 5,000 bus. capacity are being built, the Tillotson Const. Co. having the contract.

Preston, Ia.—The Preston Feed Mill, owned by C. V. Badrick & Son, has bought the Huebner garage building and will install a mixer and other equipment for increased production.

Gilmore City, Ia.—Harry Barnard of Eagle Grove is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator. He had been second man for eight years of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Eagle Grove.

Greenfield, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., here, Johnson & Tuttle of Orient, Ed Sulgrove, Bridgewater, R. E. Sutherland, Stuart, and Farmers Co-operative Co., Fontanelle, will handle soybeans for the C.C.C.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The directors of the Quaker Oats Co. recently visited the company's local plant. They were entertained at a luncheon at the Roosevelt Hotel, Arthur Poe, local manager, in charge of the day's program.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Walter Harris of Bloomington, Ill., is new manager of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. elevator, succeeding Noel Scott who is at the home office in St. Joseph. Mr. Harris formerly was with the Williams Grain Co. of Colfax, Ill.

Ocheydan, Ia.—R. W. Graves has taken over the management of the Co-op. Elevator. He formerly was manager here, but has been employed in an elevator at Larrabee the past year. He succeeds E. T. Wellhausen who has entered U. S. Army service.

Des Moines, Ia.—Twenty eastern Iowa counties have been quarantined to check the spread of the European corn borer in the state. Presence of the pest in Iowa was reported in August, but it has been known in states east of the Mississippi River for several years.

Keokuk, Ia.—V. I. Standley has been appointed superintendent of the Purity Oats Co. plant, which is now a subsidiary of General Mills, Inc. Mr. Standley, has been with General Mills for 20 years, coming here from the company's plant at Great Falls, Mont.

Woodward, Ia.—Two Mason City youths, Harold Simon, 17, and Gaylord Miller, 18, accused of breaking into a local elevator, appeared in district court, recently, and entered pleas. Simon pleaded guilty; Miller, not guilty. Both were to appear again Nov. 21.

George, Ia.—J. A. Seward who was formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here is now with the C. R. I. & P. ry. with the position of agent.—Art Torkelson.—Leo Parmenter of Badger, Ia., has been named manager of the Farmers Elevator and will begin his duties there Dec. 1.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Russell Miller Milling Co. of Minneapolis held a dinner meeting for dealers in this territory, recently, at the Wahkonsa Hotel. Twenty-eight towns were represented by local dealers. Thomas Dyer, Minneapolis, head of the commercial feed department, was the speaker.

Polk City, Ia.—Nineteen wooden bins are near completion here for the storage of soybeans. Lumber is cut to size, notched to fit tight and hold together without nailing to save critical materials. They replace steel bins in use last winter that were taken down and shipped to Kansas to store the 1942 wheat crop.—A. G. T.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Kerber Milling Co. sponsored a "Food for Victory" meeting in St. Mary's gymnasium, recently, when speakers from Des Moines and Minneapolis were present and explained the latest information on the feed business. Following the program lunch was served. A \$25 war bond and \$30 in other awards were given as door prizes.

Vinton, Ia.—Wes Harriott was returned to Vinton recently by the Benton County sheriff's office to face a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Harriott was arrested in Decora after information was filed in court of Justice John Ruhl against him by D. C. Showman of Shellsburg. According to the information, Harriott represented himself to be a salesman for a feed company, and collected money from Showman but failed to deliver the feed.

Hornick, Ia.—Fire, late the afternoon of Nov. 16, destroyed the Farmers Elevator. The total loss estimated by Ross Douds, mgr., exceeded \$25,000 which was covered by insurance. The blaze was not brought under control until after it had eaten its way thru the elevator and its contents of grain. Two box cars on track were also damaged.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Estherville, Ia.—Greig & Co., Inc., has sold its elevators on the Rock Island tracks on Central Ave., to the Golden Sun Milling Co., and will consolidate its milling operations at the location of its other elevators and main office on the M. and S. L. tracks. Greig & Co. will dismantle all milling machinery in the west elevator and part of it will be re-installed in the east elevators, one place of business being operated in the future instead of two. The Golden Sun Milling Co. will use the buildings for grain storage.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. recently sustained an electrical damage loss.

Dodge City, Kan.—The elevator and stock of the Dodge City Co-op. Exchange was destroyed by fire Nov. 9.

Abilene, Kan.—Clarence J. Biegert, 48, manager of the Mid-West Mills, died, recently, of complications resulting from an appendectomy and influenza.

Tribune, Kan.—Gunnar Wicklund, formerly with the Astor elevator, has been appointed manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator here, succeeding Miss Margaret Long.

Glasco, Kan.—The Glasco Milling Co. recently completed and has moved into its new office in the south end of the mill building. The main office is 10x20 ft. in size, the private office, 8x10 ft.

Wakeeney, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. has installed a new 25-ton scale with 9x36 ft. platform at its elevator. A room on the south side of the elevator has been completed, to be used as the office.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The 750,000-bu. addition to the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. elevator has been completed and is now in use. Bad weather and labor troubles delayed completion of the new bins 60 days after they had been supposed to be in use.

Topeka, Kan.—William A. Forbes, 84, founder of the corn milling plant now operated as the Forbes Bros. Central Mills, died at his home Nov. 7. Mr. Forbes started in the milling business in Kansas in 1887. In recent years two sons, A. Boyce Forbes and Ben Forbes, have managed the company.

Manhattan, Kan.—A meeting of Kansas state board of agriculture, the agronomy department of Kansas State College and state seed dealers was held here Nov. 20, to consider various legislative measures, one of which concerned special varieties of sorghum seeds. The seed meeting was followed by a conference of hybrid corn producers.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Fred Wolf, president of the Wolf Milling Co., has received a commission as lieutenant in the aviation branch of the United States Navy, and is now awaiting orders. O. A. Keeler, who has been connected with the sales department of the mill, will become general manager upon Mr. Wolf's departure for active service. Mrs. Wolf will be president of the company.

Olathe, Kan.—The old Hadley Mill, recently operated as a grain storage and handling plant, was partly destroyed by fire the night of Nov. 18. The original mill structure and the elevator head house were lost, with a quantity of grain in the elevator. About 36,000 bus. of grain and a stock of feed were in the house. The mill was for many years operated by the family of the late Herbert S. Hadley, one time governor of Missouri.

Monmouth, Kan.—A warehouse belonging to the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives was destroyed by fire on the night of Nov. 7.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—J. Harry Trent, 62, vice-president of Oscar Farmer & Sons, hay, grain and feed jobbers and dealers, died of a heart attack at his home recently.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Doris Borries, 23, wife of Lieut. Fred ("Buz") Borries, was found asphyxiated from an unlighted and unvented gas heater in her apartment at Jacksonville, close to the Jacksonville Naval Air Station where Lieut. Borries is quartered.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Thomas Noble Bush, 91, for many years in charge of the Eastern exporting office of the Acme Milling Co. of Indianapolis, at Boston, Mass., died Nov. 3. A native of Aurora, Ind., he lived in California for a time before coming to Louisville to make his home.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Princess Anne, Md.—The Cohen & Bock Mill was burned Nov. 19.

Thurmont, Md.—The Thurmont Milling & Supply Ass'n Co-operative, Inc., was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Nov. 7.

MICHIGAN

Springport, Mich.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator was damaged slightly by high winds on Oct. 30.

Merrill, Mich.—The Charles Wolohan elevator was damaged by fire about 5:00 p. m. on Nov. 1, apparently caused by an overheated drier.

South Lyon, Mich.—The Wixom Farm Bureau Co-op. Co. recently installed a No. 3, 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Hartford, Mich.—Edward Finley, Sr., formerly operator of a grain, seed and wool business which he sold in 1917 to the Hartford Gleaners Co-op. Ass'n, died, recently, at the Water-vliet hospital.

Dearborn, Mich.—A cigarette butt tossed into a waste basket at the H. C. Rogers feed and seed store one night recently by a thief who forced entrance to the store, started a fire that damaged the building. The burglar emptied the cash drawer of \$9.

St. Charles, Mich.—Mark T. Walsh has moved into his recently completed 20x30 ft. office building. The office, done in knotty cedar, has been fitted up with modern equipment and fluorescent lighting. The truck scale is operated from within the office.

MINNESOTA

Gonvick, Minn.—Curtis Malm, assistant at the Gonvick Grain Co. elevator, resigned his position.

Kasota, Minn.—Page Osborne, of Lake Wilson, is a new employe at the Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Bunge Elvtr. Co. is making alterations at its feed mill and installing new motors.

McGregor, Minn.—E. O. Bacheller has sold his feed, grocery and meat business to his son, Vernon Bacheller.

Windom, Minn.—Fred R. Coffey, 53, manager of the Thompson Lands Co. seed and feed business died Oct. 28.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—The Mornes Flour & Feed Co. has installed a new feed grinder, to be used in custom grinding.

Hoffman, Minn.—An annex of the Hoffman Co-op. Elevator holding 10,000 bus. of government stored wheat burst recently.

Gaylord, Minn.—H. H. Fenske has been placed in charge as manager of the C. C. Peterson Elevator, Mr. Peterson having enlisted in the Navy.

Rose Creek, Minn.—William P. Pierce has sold his grain elevator here to the Hunting Elvtr. Co. of Rose Creek and has moved to Minneapolis.

Triumph, Minn.—Elmer Hoevet is new manager at the Triumph Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, replacing S. J. Frank, who recently enlisted in the air corps.

Watson, Minn.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n elevator has been purchased by the Merchants Milling Co. of Glencoe. Henry Griffith will continue in charge of the business.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—A feed dealers school was held here Nov. 6, which was attended by representatives from Becker, Clay, Mahanomen and East Otter Tail Counties. Problems of the dealers were taken up. Dr. Sloan and W. E. Morris, working with County Agent M. H. Ostrem, were present to explain various phases of the feed problems. Dinner was served in the Graystone Hotel dining room in the evening.

DEMAND

THE **Nu-Hy**
GRAIN BUCKET
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TO SOLVE CAPACITY PROBLEMS

● No elevator bucket possesses the capacity producing features of the "Nu-Hy".

By installing "Nu-Hy's" in place of other well known types, you can elevate up to 100% more.

No casing alterations necessary.

Send for our free Capacity Analysis Form No. 76.



Note the scientific design of the "Nu-Hy" Bucket and how its contour utilizes every inch of belt space... nothing wasted at sides nor front. Lips are high and so are the sides, which prevents spilling when bucket is moving upward.



Screw Conveyor Corporation
702 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.
SCREW CONVEYORS HAMMOND ELEVATOR BUCKETS
TRADE MARK REG. PRODUCTS U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Lafayette, Minn.—Robert L. Terry of Pocahontas, Ia., is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator, replacing Leonard Spanton. Mr. Terry came here from Spirit Lake, Ia., where he was manager of an elevator for the last five months.

Minneota, Minn.—John Ousman is new manager for the Eagle Roller Mills. He has been manager of the elevator at Tracy for two years, and before that was manager of a local elevator. At Eagle Roller Mills, Mr. Ousman succeeds J. E. Fortin.

Fertile, Minn.—The organization and purchase of an elevator here is planned. A meeting to further the project was held Nov. 10 when many farmers of the community attended. A free lunch was served at noon. The proposed elevator would be co-operatively operated.

Lake Park, Minn.—Fire destroyed the Peavey Elevators main elevator, three additions and 70,000-bus. of grain Nov. 12. The flames for a time threatened another nearby elevator. A \$30,000 addition, completed only this fall, contained feed mixing machinery which served all Peavey elevators in this section.—F. E.

DULUTH LETTER

M. J. Florance of Hallock has made application for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

L. G. Truesdell, Minneapolis, of Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., has been elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade and the firm admitted to corporate membership.—F. G. C.

The Farmers Union Grain Terminal elevator at Superior, Wis., has been granted privileges of having its receipts declared regular on grain contracts made on the Duluth Board of Trade by recent action of the directors.—F. G. C.

The Office of Defense Transportation's recently announced new program in releasing boats from the iron ore trade for transportation of grain, either to unload or for winter storage in certified ships during the balance of the navigation season, made available certain type ships beginning Nov. 16, others beginning Nov. 23 which is helping shippers greatly to get additional tonnage for loading and getting grain contracts completed. Estimates were for 20,000,000 bus. to be transported eastward during November, but up to November 21 slightly less than 10,000,000 bus. had been sent out. In order to meet the market set for the month a larger fleet of boats will have to report to elevators. At the close of business November 20th there still remained in elevators 43,737,000 bus. of grain compared with 40,894,000 bus. held at the same time last year.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Edward E. Schober, 68, former sec'y-treas. of the old Phoenix Mills Co., died in Santa Monica, Cal., Oct. 29.

Donald D. Davis, president of General Mills, Inc., who joined the staff of the War Production Board last September, was named head of the new program bureau of the W.P.B., in a reorganization made by Donald M. Nelson, W.P.B. chairman, Nov. 11. The program bureau was set up under Ferdinand Eberstadt, who was named vice-chairman of the W. P. B., and under whom all responsibility for allocation of materials and other actual distribution was concentrated. The program bureau was formed to assemble data on materials and needs so that one can be balanced against the other. The change places Ernest Kanzler, director general of operations, directly under Mr. Eberstadt in the W. P. B. high command.

Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n at a dinner meeting here Nov. 10 elected Harvey E. Yantis president for the coming year, replacing Stanley Nelson, who had been elected at the September meeting, but who was unable to serve. J. F. Schroeder, also named on the original ticket, resigned as third vice-president and was replaced by V. H. Wiltse. The meeting was attended by 60 members.

Charles S. Hixon, local grain dealer and president of Hixon-Gannon Co., Inc., died Nov. 14 in Florida where he had gone to recuperate from illness following a heart attack last February. He entered the grain business in 1913 with Tenney Co., of which David D. Tenney was president. In 1936 the Hixon-Gannon firm was formed taking over the business of the Tenney firm. Mr. Hixon, a world war veteran, also was a member of the board of arbitration of Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis and a former director of that organization.

Paul H. Christensen, general superintendent for the Van Dusen Harrington Co., is in charge of program activities of elevator and mill representatives at a series of occupational safety conferences which began here Nov. 9. Sponsored by the National Com'ite for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries and several local safety organizations, one-day conferences will be held at the Nicollet Hotel each month from November thru February. Mr. Christensen is a past president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. He long has been interested in safety work.

Whitney H. Eastman, vice-pres. in charge of the soybean division of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has resigned, effective immediately. No successor will be named for the present, it was stated. Mr. Eastman plans to go to Florida for a rest. He is one of the pioneers in the soybean processing industry, coming here several years ago from Milwaukee, Wis., where he was in charge of the soybean business of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. He had a long association with the William O. Goodrich Co., Milwaukee, before that firm was purchased by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

MISSOURI

Forest Green, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being liquidated.

Pocahontas, Mo.—The Bowman Milling Co. recently installed a new feed grinder and motor.

Willow Springs, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Oak Grove, Mo.—Charles E. Roach, 79, who formerly operated grain elevators here and at Bates City, Mo., died here Nov. 5.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. Busch Faust has been appointed head of the Grain & Feed Dept. of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., succeeding the late J. M. Adam.

Edina, Mo.—Harold Stone has purchased the interests of Arthur Hunolt in the Edina Feed Mill. He is operating the mill, assisted by his father, Sim Stone.

Springfield, Mo.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. of St. Louis, recent purchaser of the Eisenmayer Milling Co. plant, will use the units for storing grain. In the main part of the mill bags of rice will be stored, while barley will be stored in the 660,000-bu. elevator.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harold Vogel, who was connected with the local office of the Continental Grain Co. until his induction into the army recently, is in officers training at Camp Davis, N. C.

Langdon, Mo.—J. Temple Bentley, of the Bentley Grain Co. of Watson, stated he hopes to have the local elevator he recently purchased in operation in January. The elevator has been closed since the Norris Grain Co.'s lease expired and since the property was sold in circuit court under foreclosure.

Cameron, Mo.—Earl Post sustained a multiple fracture of the upper jaw, a deep scalp wound, and other injuries when he turned a tractor off a truck at the Cameron Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator Nov. 7. He was rushed to the Lakeside Hospital, Kansas City, for treatment, remaining there until Nov. 21 when he returned home. M. T. Scott, manager of the elevator, reported the injured man is "doing fine."

Jackson, Mo.—It was recommended that the Cape County Milling Co. cease and desist from alleged refusal to bargain with the A.F.L. teamsters union and from discouraging membership by "laying off, locking out, discharging and refusing to reinstate" union members, in a finding made against the company by trial examiner, Earl S. Bellman, in a complaint involving the teamsters union, the N.L.R.B. has announced. Reinstatement with back pay since February, of nine men, was recommended by Bellman. Payment of others alleged to have been locked out in September, 1941, was proposed also.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Kansas City Chapter of Society of Grain Elevator Supts. entertained the wives of its members Nov. 17. O. B. Duncan, Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co., is sec'y of the local chapter.

E. L. Peterson, assistant commissioner of the Sioux City Traffic Bureau for the last 10 years, has been appointed assistant transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade under Walter R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner. He succeeds J. W. Holloway, now executive sec'y of the Kansas-Missouri River Mills.

L. C. Herwig has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade, on transfer from Jos. Kirsche, who has joined the armed forces. No consideration was involved in the membership transfer. Plans to combat price and other regulations which threaten to put them out of business were formulated by members of the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives at a meeting opening Nov. 20 at the Hotel Muehlebach.

Kansas City, Mo.—Carl A. Addington of the coarse grain department of Henry Lichtig & Co., has four of five sons in the armed forces. Major Carl A. Addington, Jr., is in the Corps of Engineers attached to the Ferry Command at Morrison Field, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Capt. L. C. Addington is in the Corps of Engineers of the 35th Division in Los Angeles; Sergt. A. G. Addington is attending the Officers' School at Fort Benning, Ga.; M. R. Addington is attached to the U. S. Engineers Dept. at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, and has been recommended for a captaincy.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. E. Houston, veteran Kansas City grain man, lost his left hand in a hunting accident near Grandview, Mo., Nov. 11. Together with A. H. Fuhrman and Paul Trower, also members of the local exchange, he was in the barn yard of a relative's farm when Mr. Houston's gun apparently slipped and in attempting to recover it was discharged, the load lodging in the arm between the elbow and hand. Mr. Fuhrman's Red Cross first aid training was brought into use to check the flow of blood, possibly instrumental in saving the injured man's life. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital where the forearm was amputated. His condition was reported as being as well as could be expected.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

MONTANA

Cooke, Mont.—The McLaren Mill located one-half mile east of here burned Oct. 29; loss estimated at \$500,000.

Wolf Point, Mont.—Approximately 100,000-bus. of wheat have been placed in the new crib-type annex of the Farmers Union Elevator, recently completed. The annex is reported to have settled about four inches.

NEBRASKA

Winnebago, Neb.—Harry Stafford is new manager of the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator.

Diller, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. is building a 40 ft. corn crib west of its east elevator, to hold 1,500 bus. of ear corn.

Winslow, Neb.—Five new C.C.C. bins of 1,610 bus. capacity each, have been received here, to be used for 1941 corn storage.

Omaha, Neb.—Chas. M. Primeay, assistant treasurer of the Omaha Elvtr. Co., is seriously ill of pneumonia at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Hartington, Neb.—Art Arens will operate his recently purchased elevator, formerly the John Herfkens Elevator, as the Star Seed & Feed Co.

Alvo, Neb.—The John E. Turner Co., Treasurer, has purchased the Rehmeier & Co. elevators. Homer Cook is employed at the elevators.

Sumner, Neb.—A cribbed elevator of 25,000 bus. capacity is under construction for L. G. Scudder, to be equipped with latest type machinery.

Wilber, Neb.—The mill building, office and store room addition of the defunct Zwonecheck & Aksamit Milling Co., were sold at auction recently.

Norman, Neb.—Shelida Pearl Stark, prominent grain dealer in Nebraska and Iowa, died at Corwith, Ia. on Nov. 1. He entered the grain business here in 1904.

Franklin, Neb.—Robbers forced an entrance to the Harris Grain Co. office recently, stealing a radio and flash-o-call. The office safe had been left open and contained no money.

Genoa, Neb.—H. C. Gregory, of Milligan, is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Milling Co. R. J. Berlin, former manager, resigned to return to his farm.

Grand Island, Neb.—The Cornhusker orrnanance plant, to be operated by the Quaker Oats Co., was formally dedicated Nov. 14. Robert S. Laird is general manager of the plant.

Tekamah, Neb.—John W. Blacketer, manager of the Holmquist Lumber & Grain Co. elevator for the past eight years, died unexpectedly at his office Nov. 9. He had been in failing health for some months.

Fremont, Neb.—A building permit has been issued to the Updike Grain Co., for the repair of its frame elevator, damaged by fire last summer. Cost of work was estimated at \$7,500, to be completed about Jan. 1.

Alexandria, Neb.—Ralph DeWald, owner of the Alexandria Mill property, recently leased the mill to Al Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman had been in charge of the mills for some time previous to the purchase of the property by Mr. DeWald.

Omaha, Neb.—A. McKinley, manager of the Omaha Elvtr. Co., and A. W. Nielsen, manager of the Westcentral Co-op. Grain Co., were re-elected directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange at the annual election Nov. 12. D. O. Aller, sec'y of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., also was elected a director, succeeding J. L. Welsh, who was not a candidate. At a meeting of the Board of Directors Nov. 17 Mr. McKinley was elected president of the Exchange. C. F. Dristy, Updike Grain Co., was named first vice-pres.; Mr. Aller, second vice-pres.; Frank C. Bell was re-elected treasurer and Frank Manchester was appointed to continue as sec'y.

Omaha, Neb.—The plant of the Uncle Sam Breakfast Food Co. was damaged by fire that started in the basement from an overheated motor of the conveyor, and went thru the center of the main grain pit in the grain elevator. Firemen quickly had the blaze under control preventing its spread to other grain pits.

Minden, Neb.—Thirty wooden storage bins with a total capacity of 45,000-bus. of shelled corn have been erected at the storage lots north of here. This makes a total of 84 bins now available in Kearney County and 15 additional bins will be set up here soon. The combined storage capacity of all bins will be in excess of 200,000-bus.

David City, Neb.—Eugene L. Tredway of Columbus has purchased the old Stepanek Elevator and is getting it in good shape to handle grain. He will operate the business as the David City Grain Co., with Glenn Shonka as manager of the elevator. They expect to handle all kinds of feed and are getting their feed grinder ready for action.

Naponee, Neb.—The Naponee Milling Co. has closed down its mill.

Elm Creek, Neb.—The car loading item claimed by the employees in the case of Leonard E. Laflin and others against the Western Alfalfa Meal Co., was disallowed, no overtime compensation was allowed for work which the employees did in the field, and the court held that the minimum schedule did not apply to such work as it was held to be farm labor and not within the scope of the wage-hour law. Most of the employees had some time in the field. In addition to this the court held that the employer was entitled to a 14-week exemption each year, during which time it did not have to pay overtime at the rate of time and a half. The 14-week exemption commenced the first of July in 1939, and the first of May, 1940. This holding was because of the seasonal nature of the employment. The court held, however, that the minimum wage of 25c per hour in 1939 and 30c per hour in 1940 must be paid subject to the above exemption. The decision was made by the federal court.



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Whether you build or remodel, you will want to know what Ibberson has to offer. Write us in full confidence and without obligation.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Blue Hill, Neb.—Harold Boon, manager of the Blue Hill Elvtr. Co., has been confined to his home for some time because of illness. During his absence Bert Willard was in charge of the elevator.

NEW JERSEY

Edgewater, N. J.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and Spencer Kellogg & Sons plants will be converted to soybean crushing, according to announcement made after conference with C.C.C. officials at Washington recently.

NEW YORK

Olean, N. Y.—The mill building of the Acme Milling Co. was damaged by fire Nov. 6, that originated in a pile of rags, probably from spontaneous combustion.

New York, N. Y.—J. S. Bache & Co., local brokerage firm, has consented to the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board in a wage dispute with employees, but reserved right to object to W.L.B. jurisdiction over matters other than wages, it was stated.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The thoughtful members of the Buffalo Grain Exchange celebrated the 85th birthday of John A. Seymour recently by decorating his desk with a huge bouquet of chrysanthemums and roses. John has been associated with the Exchange for more than half a century and still is active and enjoys his work.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Beach, N. D.—Slipping V-belts caused a small fire damage in the Beach Co-operative Grain Co. recently.

DeVillo (Fairmount p. o.), N. D.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator will be closed indefinitely, until a manager has been selected.

Grandin, N. D.—A 50,000-bu. grain storage annex for the Grandin Grain & Seed Co., lessee, is nearing completion. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Kenmare, N. D.—The Larsen Feed & Seed Co. has installed a new feed mixer and will do custom mixing as well as manufacture its own brand of feed. Bernard Larsen is the owner.

Coulee, N. D.—Ray Harris, formerly of Kenaston, is new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Co. Mr. Harris sold the general store at Kenaston which he operated for several years.

Walhalla, N. D.—Carl Nordvall, who has been assistant manager of the Farmers Elevator in Roseau, Minn., for several years, has accepted the position as manager of the local elevator.

Buxton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. distributed over \$12,000 in dividends among several hundred stockholders at its recent annual meeting. Alver Ringham is manager of the elevator.

Carrington, N. D.—Fire destroyed the 84,000-bu. elevator owned by Don Nicholson, on Spur 12, three miles southeast of Carrington, Nov. 18. The loss is estimated at \$95,000. The double elevator contained 75,000 bus. of grain, including 30,000 bus. of flax.—F. E.

OHIO

Hardin, O.—Hardin Grain & Supply Co. has installed a 1-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Columbus, O.—The Franklin County A.A.A. com'ite will store government soybeans in C.C.C. bins erected on East Livingston Ave. at Alum Creek.

Ada, O.—Harry Huffman, manager of the Ada Farmers Exchange, has negotiated for the erection of 10 C.C.C. bins at the rear of the Exchange lot, to be used for soybean storage. Capacity of the bins is 850 bus. each.

London, O.—Joseph A. Long, 82, well known retired mill operator, died, recently, after a long illness.

Kidron (Apple Creek p. o., R. No. 1), O.—Owner and employees and the L. E. Sommer warehouse and the Mount Eaton (O.), Elevator recently were guests at a dinner in their honor.

Columbiana, O.—Clarence Smith, of Columbiana, and William Castleman, of Alliance, have purchased the Columbiana Milling Co. from C. A. McKean, R. C. Dieffenbacher, and Frank Ferrall. The plant has been in operation for more than 50 years.

Gratis, O.—The Gratis Feed & Supply Co. has been purchased by the Preble County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n. Royal Shade, manager will continue to operate the business. Recently the association took over a Lewisburg firm which it is operating as a branch of the main business in Eaton.

Dresden, O.—G. F. Littick recently sold his grain and elevator business and leased his elevator and warehouse to the Farm Bureau Co-op. and will devote his attention to his business interests in Zanesville. Carl Cooper, who has been connected with the Farm Bureau Co-op. store in Zanesville is now manager of the company's local business.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Winters Grain Co. has had its charter amended and extended 20 years from Oct. 16.—P. J. P.

Garber, Okla.—R. M. Ralston, 62, a grain dealer here and at Breckinridge for 40 years, died at an Enid hospital, following a brief illness.

Mountain View, Okla.—George McKinley is new manager of the Chickasha Milling Co., succeeding Ira Gigoux who recently enlisted in the U. S. armed forces.

Piper Switch (O'Keene p. o.), Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange, will build a 23,000-bu. frame elevator here, replacing the elevator that burned last June 25. Chalmers & Borton have contract, work to begin at once.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has purchased the Burkey Oil Co. and will carry on the business as a service station department. Raymond McCaffree who has been with the elevator for some time has been placed in charge of the oil and motor fuel department.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sumas, Wash.—The Sumas Feed Mill has installed a new feed mixer. Custom mixing will be a specialty.

Sunnyside, Wash.—The Farmers Feed & Fuel Co., has completed additional storage units for wheat, oats and barley.

Walla Walla, Wash.—John Israel, manager of the local office of Continental Grain Co., has been sworn into the Army.

Kirkland, Wash.—Paul Newton is new manager of the Midlakes Feed & Fuel Co., succeeding Jack Bunell who resigned.

Milton, Ore.—A. R. Shumway, 69, who resigned as president of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., last spring because of ill health, died at his home here recently. He had served as president of the company for over 10 years and had been a national vice-president of the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives.

MILO - KAFIR

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TRANSIT

GRAIN & COMMISSION CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Pendleton, Ore.—Raymond Ramming is new manager of the Collins Flour Mills succeeding R. M. Crommelin who recently resigned and is now located at Portland.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Walla Walla Farm Bureau recently started payment of a \$6,555.50 cash dividend and certificates of equity in like amounts on a patronage basis for 1941 business.

Ashton, Ida.—The large warehouse and pea sorting plant of the Mark Means Co. has been completed and is in operation. The warehouse has a capacity of 20,000 bags of peas, and is equipped with latest machinery for handling and milling the product.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—John M. Lindbloom, active in the feed business here since 1912, died of a heart attack recently. For many years he had been active in the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, serving for a number of years as governor of the Skagit District of the association.

Pendleton, Ore.—Fire destroyed a wheat warehouse at Havana Railroad loading station. Damage was estimated at \$50,000. Included in the loss were 45,000-bus. of wheat, 1200 sacks of barley and a carload of peas. The property belonged to Elworth McCormack.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—Work is progressing rapidly on the Port of The Dalles grain conveyor, to carry wheat 500 ft. across the intervening water of the Columbia River from the new 500,000-bu. port elevator either to the million-ton warehouses on the port piers, or for loading directly into ocean steamships or barges on the waterfront side of the docks.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—The Agricultural Bureau of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has named Fred W. Clemans as chairman of that body, succeeding Frank M. Baller, transferred to Seattle by his firm, Fisher Flouring Mills. At the special meeting of the body C. C. Rounds of the Farm Credit Administration pointed out to the bureau that there will be a "Wonderful market for seed after the war."—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A third Walla Walla grain office has closed for the duration. The Continental Grain Co. office was closed by its manager, John Isreal, who enlisted in the signal corps at the Walla Walla airbase, and affairs in this district of Continental will be managed by Clark Isreal, Dayton independent grain dealer and father of the local manager. Other offices closed this year are Kerr-Gifford & Co. and Interior Warehouse Co.—F. K. H.

Cornelius, Ore.—The Washington County district of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting at the Forest Hills Golf Club Nov. 18. It is expected this will be the last general meeting for the duration and many grain, feed and seed men were on hand to hear the program and enjoy the social hour that followed. Short talks were made by H. E. Cosby, head of the poultry department of the Oregon State College; A. W. Metzger, and Frank McKennon of the State Dept. of Agri. Dinner was served at 7 p. m.

PORTLAND LETTER

Larry Harris, of Ames, Harris, Neville Co., for the last nine years, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the Army Transport Corps, and was assigned to the Port of Embarkation, Portland.

The board of governors of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n met at the Congress Hotel Nov. 23, when plans were made to coordinate the wartime activities of the feed and seed industries.

Dugald MacGregor, who enlisted in the Air Corps last spring, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the Air Corps at Miami, Fla. He is a son of D. W. L. MacGregor, resident partner of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., with which company Dugald MacGregor was identified prior to enlisting.

Col. Davis, commanding officer of the Portland Port of embarkation announces the assignment of Laurence W. Harris, Jr., who was formerly employed by Ames Harris Neville Co., and also John Macaluso, formerly British Columbia representative of Dreyfus & Co., to the operation department of army transport service.—F. K. H.

Observing business executives who have recently made a first hand check up on the smaller farming centers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, find that in some cases populations have decreased as much as 25 per cent. One said, I never saw such bumper crops thru the country, and on most farms, no one to harvest them. Many dairy farmers are selling their stock because they are unable to hire milkers. Crops are left in the fields to rot because of the shortage of farm labor. In the cities, I found the same thing. Merchants deplored the fact that they are unable to get replacements for their shelves, and hence they are making plans to "pass out of the picture" as merchants, and move from their communities.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Bisbee Linseed Oil Co.'s local plant will be converted to soybean crushing, it has been announced.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—John Floyd, 70, veteran wholesale grain and feed merchant for the past 48 years, died Nov. 9. He was a member of the firm of J. B. Floyd & Son and was a former president of the Pittsburgh Hay & Grain Exchange.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Jos. Spencer, 79, one time manager of the Spencer Milling Co., founded by his grandfather in 1855, died at his home in South Hills, Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 30. He disposed of his milling interests in 1900 and located in Louisville, Ky.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Agar, S. D.—James Bartron, who recently became manager of the Atlas Elevator, suffered a severe stroke recently.

Hudson, S. D.—Sixteen new wood corn bins have been built on land across from the stockyards. There were 36 steel bins built last year.

Big Stone, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is building a driveway, office and warehouse and installing a new scale, Herb Saumers, manager, announced.

SOUTHEAST

Albermarle, N. C.—Southern Flour Mills recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller.

TENNESSEE

McKenzie, Tenn.—The McKenzie Milling Co. plant, owned by the Model Co., Inc., of Jackson, Tenn., recently was destroyed by fire.

Nashville, Tenn.—William E. Gribble, 63, general superintendent of the Gillette Grain Co., died Oct. 10, after an illness of four days. He had been associated with the Gillette Grain Co. for 35 years.

TEXAS

Perryton, Tex.—The Perryton Wheat Growers, Inc., took over Perryton Milling Co. Frank Boyles, owner of the mill, is joining the armed forces.

Seymour, Tex.—The head house of the Kimbell Diamond Milling Co. was destroyed by fire on Nov. 7, with a loss to building and contents estimated at \$30,000. The storage bins and their contents escaped damage.

WISCONSIN

Ridegland, Wis.—The former garage building owned by Hans Erickson of Chippewa Falls was sold to the Farmers Union and is being repaired to be used as a feed store.

Middleton, Wis.—The Russell Miller Milling Co. has opened a branch warehouse in the former Burmeister Housing Corp. plant. C. A. Martin will be warehouse manager.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Brown Potter, 81, for 38 years identified with the Helmer Milling Co., and later with other local milling firms, died Nov. 4, following a brief illness.

Ladysmith, Wis.—Chris Gregerson has completed a program of improvements at his feed store which has been in progress for several months. A new hopper scale, of ton capacity, was installed, to be used for weighing grain received either from truck or car.

New Richmond, Wis.—Doughboy Mills, Inc., has had its charter amended, reducing directors from 6 to 5; it limits number of vice-presidents to one; abolishes general office known as general manager; increases purposes to include manufacture and packaging of breakfast cereal, dog food and other kindred products.

WYOMING

Basin, Wyo.—Sam Beebe, 47, manager of the Big Horn Co-operative Marketing Ass'n elevator for the past year, died Nov. 15. Before coming here Mr. Beebe was manager of elevators at Modale and Mondamin, Ia.

The Disposal of Corn Cobs

If the corn grower would kindly shell his corn on the farm and leave the cobs and husks at home while hauling the shelled corn to the elevator the grain dealer would be relieved of a nuisance that is expensive no matter how the cobs are handled.

As long as farmers prefer to have the elevator do the shelling there will be an accumulation of cobs to be disposed of. If hauled back to the farm and spread on the ground the decaying cobs would add valuable humus to the soil, enabling it to hold moisture and feed the crops, besides restoring the mineral ingredients that were removed when the corn crop was taken off.

A farmer may be more willing to haul cobs from the elevator if he can do so without shoveling. This is possible with a cob storage bin high enough above ground to allow trucks to drive under it and for the cobs to drop into the box of the truck or wagon. The first cost of such cob storage is very much less than the cost of a cob burner. Some dealers have paid out what totals to a large sum of money to farmers to haul away the cobs.

A fire hazard is always present with cob storage or cob burning. At Morrisonville, Ill., recently husks jammed in the chute leading to the burner and caught fire which spread into the cupola of the elevator. Fortunately the flames were extinguished with little damage. The Osborn Elevator Co., at Osborn, Mo., was less

fortunate recently when fire started in the house storing cobs. The cob house was destroyed, and heavy damage was done to the elevator, 4,000 bus. of corn, wheat and oats in the concrete bins being damaged by smoke and water.

A well-built cob burner at McGrawsville, Ind., is shown in the engraving herewith. It was erected at a good distance from the elevator of Ralph Overman, who got tired of paying out good money to have cobs and shucks hauled from his cob bin. This burner is built higher than usual, being 16 ft. outside width and 24 ft. high, with a screen of heat-resistant wire four ft. above the wall.

Fire brick of the interior wall were laid in a patented cement resisting heat. The interior is a little less than 13 ft. in diameter. The vent openings are provided heavy iron doors by which the volume of air entering the lower part of the burner can be regulated, to control the rapidity of burning.

As the corn cleaner floor in the elevator was not very high it was necessary to install a booster fan to blow the cobs and litter to the burner 65 ft. distant. Air from the fan entering the burner is given a circular movement in the burner, and the cob spout enters tangentially instead of radially, to impart this motion.

Bert A. Boyd, the old Thirteener, sent his many friends a black cat card on his birthday, Friday, the 13th of November.

Rough Rice Warehouses have been authorized by the O.P.A. to raise their charges for storage. Increase is as much as 5c per barrel of 162 lbs. for the season, affecting 57 warehouses in Louisiana.

Wynne, Ark.—A peanut processing plant will be erected here by the Arkansas Peanut Co., of Memphis, Tenn., it is stated by W. C. Daniel, Jr., manager. In Cross county 2,000 acres of peanuts are being harvested.—P. J. P.

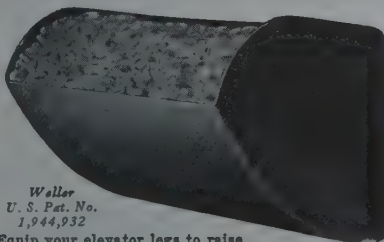
The wheat content of distillers mash is expected to be increased from 30 or 33 per cent to 50 per cent. No rye is being used. One Louisville concern reports it is using 10 per cent malt, 30 per cent wheat and 60 per cent corn and showing yields of around 4.80 to 4.83 gallons to the bushel, based on 100 proof gallons.



Engraving from Our Paper

Cob Burner of Ralph Overman at McGrawsville, Ind.

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Grain Carriers

Soybean permit agents have been authorized to issue permits for shipment of corn.

Cincinnati, O.—The Ohio Valley Shippers Advisory Board will meet Dec. 7 and 8 at the Hotel Gibson.

Omaha, Neb.—The Central Western Shippers Advisory Board will meet Dec. 1 and 2 at the Paxton Hotel.

Circleville, O.—J. C. Mullins has been appointed permit agent for the movement of grain by rail to Circleville.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has been asked whether the 3 per cent transportation tax applies on the rental of a truck.

The 3 per cent tax on freight charges is applicable on all transportation which was not completed by midnight Nov. 30, when the charges are paid on or after Dec. 2.

Toronto, Ont.—The grain trade has been notified by the railroads that the rates on grain and grain products which were to expire Nov. 30, will be continued until Apr. 14, 1943.

New freight cars on order on Nov. 1, totaled 30,004, compared with 80,504 on the same day last year. Class I railroads had on order on Nov. 1, this year, 9,721 box cars.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 42,006 cars during the week ending Nov. 7, against 35,552 cars during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—The President on Nov. 5 submitted to Congress the recommendation of the National Resources Planning Board for consolidation of railroads into a limited number of systems, after the war.

Ottawa, Ont.—The effective date of the order by the Canadian transport commissioner raising the minimum carload weight of feed and flour from 50,000 to 60,000 lbs. has been postponed from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1.

Chicago, Ill.—John Urquhart, experienced in the car service division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, has been appointed secretary of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, succeeding A. W. Wilkins, deceased.

Classification Rule 30, providing for dunnage, is being revised, effective on thirty days' notice, by continuing the present rule with some modification, also providing for the free transportation of the actual weight of the dunnage not exceeding 500 pounds to protect freight in closed cars.

New York Central Supp. No. 27 to Tariff No. 10706, Ill. C.C. No. 64, effective Dec. 1, 1942, restricts outbound shipments of bran cereal offal feed to bran cereal offal feed (not cereal food preparation and not for human consumption) in connection with rules and charges governing milling of wheat and malting barley in transit.

Cleveland, O.—Grain rates from Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis will be the subject of a hearing Dec. 4 by Examiner H. B. Armes of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Agent B. T. Jones has applied for permission to make rates from beyond by way of Buffalo, N. Y., to points on the B.&O. without observing the long and short haul clause.

E. J. Grimes, agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after consulting with the Northwest Grain Storage Committee, gave notice Nov. 18 that permits are no longer required for shipments of wheat, barley or flaxseed from any origins to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn., Superior or Itasca, Wis., for sale. The embargo remains in effect, except by permit, on shipments for storage of grain, flaxseed and soybeans, and on soybeans for sale.

Chicago, Ill.—Col. Dan A. Hardt, commanding officer, Chicago Transportation Agency, is expediting the handling of lend-lease and war material thru the central western region, and will handle all problems of a transportation nature.

The C. & E. I. Supp. No. 2 to Tariff 60-D, Ill. C.C. No. 15, effective Nov. 30, 1942, provides that transit privileges on feed and rules governing the milling or malting of grain at Chicago Heights, Ill., "will not apply on shipments moving from points within the Chicago, Ill., Switching District as defined in Alternate Agent W. S. Mercer's Ill. C.C. 228, on rates published in Alternate Agent W. S. Mercer's Ill. C.C. 274."

Texas intrastate freight rates on grain and grain products should be brought in line with interstate rates, is the recommendation by Examiner Disque to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said Texas intrastate rates resulted in undue preference of intrastate shippers and localities within the state in undue prejudice to interstate shippers and localities outside the state, and in unjust discrimination against interstate and foreign commerce.

The rates set by the Texas Railroad Commission were objected to by both the shippers and the railroad companies.—P. J. P.

Restriction Not Wanted by Railroads

Robert S. Henry, assistant to the president of the Ass'n of American Railroads, before the Agricultural Council of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, recently said:

With the exception of five crops, farm products are moving with no unusual requirements or formalities. For the five crops of wheat, corn, rye, barley and soybeans, cars can be loaded only upon showing that there is storage space for unloading them at destination. This restriction is not a matter of transportation but a matter of storage—the railroads stand ready to haul all the farm freight which can be taken out of the cars when they reach their destination.

There are recurring rumors, which I am sure you have heard, that someone in authority plans to prohibit the shipment of this or that crop as a measure of conserving transportation. If there are crops, or manufactured products either, which we do not need, and if the controlling authorities should decide that it is necessary for us to get along without them, why, then, we

can do without; but such a restriction should be upon the production of the article, not upon its transportation. I do not believe that anyone would permit a crop, especially a perishable crop, to be produced and then prohibit its transportation.

Railroad Abandonment

The C. & N. W. will ask permission to abandon 87 miles between Ilco and Shoshoni, Wyo.

The Rock Island has been given permission to abandon 33.96 miles between Lawton and Grandfield, Okla.

Permission to abandon 10.5 miles between Coleman and Beaverton, Mich., is asked by the Pere Marquette.

Permission to abandon 33 miles of road between Springport and Jonesville, Mich., is asked by the New York Central.

The Great Northern has been given permission to abandon 16.22 miles of its line between Tintah and Elbow Lake, Minn.

The N.Y.C. and M.C. have asked permission to abandon 25 miles of the St. Joseph, S.B.&S. from South Bend, Ind., to Baroda, Mich.

The Pere Marquette has been given permission to abandon 17.64 miles of branch line from North Greenville to Howard City, Mich.

The Chicago, Attica & Southern has embargoed freight at 14 points on its line because it has been requisitioned by the government.

The Michigan Central and the New York Central have applied for permission to abandon 29.14 miles of its Air Line from Three Rivers into Cass County, Michigan.

Examiner J. S. Prichard has recommended that the Commission refuse the Oregon-Washington R.R. & Nav. Co. permission to abandon 69.79 miles in Sherman and Wasco Counties, Oregon. Those opposing said Sherman County produced 2,500,000 bus. of wheat annually, and Wasco County 1,250,000, which could not be handled successfully by any other means of transportation.

The Government was granted a review by the Supreme Court of the decision in favor of the Quaker Oats Co., on labeling of vitamin enriched cereal.



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Weed Seeds in Feed

By W. B. GRIEM, in charge of Feed and Fertilizer Control, Wis. Dept. of Agriculture.

Grain screenings are fed in very large quantities in this country. Their gross analysis when compared with price usually makes them an economical ingredient for dairy and sheep feeds.

Research work on the feeding value of screenings is limited altho some Canadian work indicates that the fraction containing the small black weed seeds, which includes the mustards, is of poor value. Research work has probably been neglected because screenings are variable both in composition and analysis. It would be impossible to make much use of experimental results obtained with any one particular lot of screenings.

On the practical side the long and continued use of screenings has firmly entrenched the product in the feed trade. Millions of sheep have been fitted for market on a grain ration consisting almost entirely of screenings. Many dairy herds receive a 16% protein screenings base feed as almost the sole grain ration. Milk production is usually satisfactory. Criticism from the feeding side is that the cows do not always keep up their body weight during lactation unless some grain is fed.

GRIND SCREENINGS TO KILL SEEDS—The purpose of this article is to call to the attention of manufacturers their responsibility in the proper grinding of screenings prior to incorporation into mixed feeds. Some of the state feed control laws specify that no viable weed seeds are to be present in feeds. Others set a tolerance, the Wisconsin law specifying a maximum of 0.25 per cent viable non-noxious and 0.01 per cent viable noxious. The reasons for these limitations is obvious when it is considered that feeds are a source of weed infestation. Feed ingredients are assembled from widely scattered regions so that viable weed seeds in feed can rapidly distribute new weeds to a region or farm previously free of such weeds. The tremendous economic loss in crop production from weeds is well known. The losses due to tainted milk from certain weeds is also a serious problem in the dairy regions.

The old Maryland work and the more recent Nebraska work shows conclusively that a large percentage of weed seeds pass thru the digestive system of all farm animals retaining high germinative capacity. Poultry practically destroy all weed seeds. Here the difficulty is that they refuse many of the seeds which are thereby scattered on the range or into the litter. The Nebraska findings indicate that of six weed seeds studied, sheep, horses, hogs and calves passed 64, 87, 88 and 96 viable seeds respectively per 1,000 fed. Well over half of the weed seeds separated from dairy feeds germinated in tests made in Wisconsin feed control laboratory. Unbroken endosperms sometimes will germinate.

When manure is stacked for two or three months the viability of the seeds is practically entirely destroyed. However, the experiment stations recommend continual spreading of manure in order to conserve the fertilizer value. Also, the animals retain the seeds for several days which permits dropping directly in the pasture. The only solution therefore is to destroy the seeds before the feeds are formulated. The grains used in scratch feeds can be easily cleaned thereby eliminating this type of product as a possible source of weed infestation.

The examination of many samples of dairy feed indicate that some manufacturers are doing an excellent job in grinding screenings. Others should be able to do comparable work. From observation it appears that the load in the hammer mills is of great importance. When the grinders are loaded too heavily the hammers do not have the ability to properly reduce the seeds. It would seem that grinders could be

so adjusted for size of screen, speed and load that ground screenings would be practically free of unbroken weed seeds without making their use prohibitive because of grinding cost.

For convenience in examining ground screenings for unbroken weed seeds it is necessary to examine only the portion which passes a 2 m.m. round holed screen and is retained on a 1 m.m. round holed screen.

It is reasonable to believe that if all feed manufacturers would properly grind their screenings the acceptance of screenings base dairy feeds would be greatly enhanced. Manufacturers would be doing a great service to agriculture. The American farmer is definitely becoming "weed conscious" as is indicated by the many noxious weed eradication programs now under way.

Warehouse Designed for Grain Storage

When J. E. Lohr, operator of a grain elevator at Paloma, Ill., built a new warehouse, he built it strong enough so that it could be used for bulk storage of grain.

The warehouse rests on a 16x28 ft. concrete foundation. The foundation footing walls are filled with 1 ft. of cinders. Over these is a concrete floor 6 inches thick.

Corner studs for the warehouse are 4x4s, anchored firmly to the concrete footing, by means of 2x4 inch plates. Studs between the corner posts are 2x6s.

Sheathing is standard 1 inch pine boards. These are covered with channel drain iron roofing that is proof against any weather.

The roof is of the shed type, sloping from 12 ft. above the foundation at the front to 10 ft. above the foundation at the back. The roof is covered with channel drain iron.

At the front of the structure are two standard doors fitted with the customary hasps. Above these are two more doors. These are small, designed for scooping grain into the last available room under the roof.

Thru the middle of the structure is a wall of 1 inch pine boards, laid against 2x6 inch

studding, to divide the warehouse into two bins. The bins are further strengthened with two sets of 4-ply, twisted brace wires, running vertically the length of each bin.

Conversion of the warehouse to bulk grain storage consists of the simple expedient of fitting the regular warehouse doors with grain baffle boards.

The warehouse was hardly more than finished before this was done, and each of the two bins so created was promptly filled with 1,500 bus. of soybeans from the 1942 crop.

Paloma is on the C.B.&Q. railroad, only a few miles from Quincy. Feeding is a major farm practice, and much of the grain passing thru the elevator is brought in and moved out by truck.

Washington a Wonderland of the Starry-eyed

Washington is a wonderland of starry-eyed people who are so earnestly trying to cure the world that they have very remote contact with reality, said Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, at the 34th annual meeting of the Grocery Manufacturers of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

Some unity of policy is desirable and some assurance that the policy will be effectuated evenly thruout the country is necessary. By and large tho, the task is to get the authority for action away from the ideology and propaganda boys and into the hands of those who can act, and act when and how local circumstances necessitate.

All this twaddle about putting someone into a government department because he wrote a book, and expect him to solve our problems simply by overloading him with responsibility is as radical as it is rash. No intelligent business man would enjoy giving a one man boss the power to review facts, decide what policies are needed, put the plans into effect, and then pass judgment on his own progress and accomplishment.



Grain Tight Warehouse of J. E. Lohr, Paloma, Ill.

Field Seeds

Louisville, Ky.—The National Seed Co. has had its charter extended 25 years.

Alexander City, Ala.—Kelly Buzbee is manager of the new Gunn Bros. Feed and Seed Store.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The North American Seed Co. has purchased land next to its warehouse, 140x150 ft., for future enlargement of its warehouse.

Boston, Mass.—Emerson Pillsbury was re-elected pres., and Stanley Perry sec'y of the New England Seedsmen's Ass'n at the annual meeting Nov. 12.

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Advance Seed Co. has been appointed state agent by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., for the growing, handling and financing of flaxseed.

Boonville, Ind.—Charles Kindermann, Sr., of Kindermann Bros., retail seed dealers, will spend a part of the coming winter at St. Petersburg, Fla.—W. B. C.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Willard N. Crawford has been appointed manager of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n and will be in charge of the educational program.

Corvallis, Ore.—The seed committee of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n recently held a meeting at the Benton Hotel. The new chairman of the committee is Sid Victor of Albany, Ore.

Ottawa, Ont.—Seed grain shipments by rail from country stations in the west to eastern Canada have been suspended temporarily by the Canadian Wheat Board, effective Nov. 18. It is alleged seed grain from country points contained too much weed seed.

Chicago, Ill.—L. T. Parr, sec'y, has announced that Jan. 7 is the tentative date for a conference at Washington by the National Committee on Seed Distribution with officials of the A.A.A., with a view to returning to the seed trade the distribution of cover crop seeds.

Reidsville, N. C.—The Smith Feed & Seed Co. of Danville, Va., shipped 200 bus. of barley seed to R. M. Gillie & Son of Reidsville that state inspectors found to contain 365 wild onion seed per pound, instead of the guaranteed 16. The seed was returned to the Smith Feed & Seed Co.

Kentland, Ind.—Edward J. Funk & Sons, growers of Hooser-Crost hybrid seed corn, are enlarging their office quarters by 50 per cent. The company is still working on a second processing plant a block from the original, which is now in operation; plans further additions when priorities will allow construction.

Corvallis, Ore.—The alfalfa seed crop in Oregon, is drastically reduced this year, according to E. R. Jackman, extension crops specialist at Oregon State College. While the state normally produced a million pounds or more of alfalfa seed this year's production will be no more than one-fourth of that.—F.K.H.

Lack of seed, which has retarded expansion of California's guayule rubber project, appears to have been overcome by the successful mechanical garnering of seeds from the 560 experimental acres planted in the Salinas Valley. There is now on hand 130,000 lbs. of guayule seed and the fall harvest is expected to double this amount.—F.K.H.

Corvallis, Ore.—The state A.A.A. office reports that under the 1942 program 1,200 carloads of Oregon grown cover crop seeds have been shipped to southern and east central states. Seed that is not cleaned, tested and fumigated in time for shipment this season will be stored and shipped next spring. The government is continuing buying of all varieties of seeds that are on the purchase schedule.

Middle River, Minn.—Supports of the old Brazen elevator gave way and the building toppled over Nov. 8, collapsing under the weight of 175,000 lbs. of sweet clover seed. The roof was torn off, and rain fell on the seed that evening. The house is owned by the Northern Seed & Grain Co. Several months ago Manager Robert King expended considerable effort and expense to make the house fit for use.

Vikota Oats Tried in South Dakota

One bushel of Vikota seed oats was received by the Clark County Crop Improvement Ass'n from the State Crop Improvement Ass'n and turned over to Ed Christensen of Garden City, who threshed out 114 bus. from the one bushel of seed.

This will be divided so each member of the Ass'n will receive 2½ bus. Vikota oats is recommended by the state college experiment station as being rust resistant, and the trial has proved very encouraging.

More Grass Seed Needed

A need for increasing the production of grass and legume seeds in 1943 was pointed out Nov. 12 by Dr. O. S. Aamodt of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy in St. Louis.

Speaking on "The Seed Situation and the War," Dr. Aamodt, who is in charge of the Bureau of Plant Industry's work on forage crops in the Agricultural Research Administration, described the 1942 harvests as inadequate for the 1943 requirements "of certain grass and legume seeds."

Present estimates, he said, indicate that this year's production of alfalfa seed was about 60 per cent of the established goal; red clover, 50 per cent; alsike clover, 61 per cent, and sweet clover 70 per cent. The total 1942 production of alfalfa, red, alsike, and sweet-clover seed was estimated at about 86 per cent of the 1941 total for these crops.

Low production was attributed by Dr. Aamodt principally to the competition of other crops.

"There was definite assurance of the price of competing crops," he explained, "but no assured price for grass and legume seeds. Also, much of the acreage was used as forage for increased livestock and not enough for seed production."

The 1942 production of clover crop seeds, for which prices were guaranteed, increased to a total of about 250,000,000 pounds. Dr. Aamodt reported. These crops were winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, lupines, and rye grass. The largest increase was in Austrian winter peas, the total production being about 132,000,000 pounds, more than twice the established goal of 61,300,000 pounds.

Texas Seedsmen Hold Silver Anniversary

Texas seed dealers celebrated the silver anniversary of their state organization with a large attendance Nov. 13 and 14.

More than 100 were present when Pres. Reed S. Lehman called the meeting to order in the Baker Hotel, Dallas.

LESTER J. CAPPLEMAN, regional administrator of the A.A.A., was the first speaker, on agriculture and the war.

Dr. E. P. HUMBERT, chairman, spoke on the Texas Seed Council.

LINDEN JONES, chief, spoke of the Austin State Seed Laboratory.

C. H. McDOWELL, vice director of the Texas Extension Service, told of the progress, yields and supplies of Texas hybrid seed corn.

J. ROY QUINBY, superintendent of the experiment station at Chillicothe told of new grain sorghums and sudan varieties for Texas farms.

R. V. MILLER, chief of the Texas Field Certification Service, outlined the work of his department.

J. A. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, conducted a discussion of government seed regulations.

CURTIS CLARK of Corpus Christi was toastmaster at the banquet Friday evening at the Adolphus Hotel.

GUS. C. STREET, JR., regional wage-hour director, in his address said:

"A letter from the wage-hour division may be considered an insurance policy by employers who wish to increase salaries.

"A written statement that an increase is allowable without the consent of the War Labor Board will relieve the employer's liability until the WLB has reversed such action.

"Without such a letter, the employer would be liable for the salary increases when the income tax man makes his rounds."

Wilfred Timmerman of New Braunfels was presented a \$25 war bond in an afternoon ceremony for writing the best essay in a state-wide

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

contest on Why It Is Important to Plant State-Tested and Tagged Seed. Second prize went to Curtis Burns, Iota.

The contest was sponsored by the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n and the award was made by Dr. E. P. Humbert, chairman of the Texas Seed Council and head of the Texas A. & M. genetics department.

W. C. Bigby of Fort Worth was elected president.

Labeled Seeds Improperly

Buffalo, N. Y.—Admitting he had shipped in interstate commerce improperly labeled packages of vegetable and lawn seed, David S. Wright of Dunkirk, doing business as the Lake Shore Seed Co., was fined \$500 by Federal Judge John Knight. Mr. Wright pleaded guilty to five counts of violating the Federal Seed Act. Assistant U. S. Attorney Henry W. Killeen, Jr., explained to the court the labels failed to show that the germination content was below standard.

Describing Mr. Wright as one of Dunkirk's leading citizens, Attorney Glenn W. Woodin said the seeds were bought in good faith by Mr. Wright from the growers. The Wright family had been in the seed business since 1860 in Dunkirk and bore an unblemished business reputation. A fire in January of 1941 destroyed the plant and since the business has been curtailed. —G. E. T.

Baking Tests of Kansas Wheat Varieties

Composite samples of nine varieties of hard red winter wheat, furnished by Clare Porter, agronomist in charge of South-Central Kansas Experimental Fields, were milled and baked by R. B. Potts, Chief Chemist, Wichita Flour Mills Co.

Comanche, a new hybrid wheat bred at Kansas State College, of which seed will be available for planting in September, 1943, produced a loaf of bread that was equal to Turkey, the variety used as a standard of comparison.

Flour milled from Pawnee, a new hybrid wheat not yet approved for distribution to Kansas farmers by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, baked a larger and better loaf of bread than any other variety in this test. Tenmarq, altho low in test weight, 56 pounds, gave better flour yield than any other variety, taking only 4 bus. and 25 lbs. of wheat to mill 196 pounds of flour. A common figure is 4 bus. and 30 pounds of wheat to mill a barrel of flour. Blackhull, with test weight of 57 pounds; required 4 bus. and 35 pounds of wheat to mill 196 pounds of flour.

The notes made by the experimental miller who milled these samples are interesting and highly significant. He described the milling conditions of Turkey, Tenmarq, Comanche, Pawnee, and Nebred as "normal." He noted that "Chiefkan middlings grind salty, and that reduction of mill stocks of Red Chief was difficult, requiring two extra reductions; Red Chief grinds like sand." He noted that the break stocks of Blackhull and Early Blackhull show a chalky tendency, unlike a true variety of hard red winter wheat such as Turkey. Samples of Chiefkan and Red Chief had higher test weights than any other varieties. Comanche had the highest protein content.

Flour "slicks," commonly used by operative millers to judge the color of flour, showed at a glance that Chiefkan and Red Chief produce dull, dark gray, dirty looking flour that could not be sold to any grocer, baker or housewife, in competition with bright, clean, white flour milled from standard varieties of hard red winter wheat, such as Turkey, Tenmarq, and Blackhull.

Nebred flour and bread are objectionable because of the yellowish color. This yellow color can be removed by bleaching, but at an extra cost to the miller.

These milling and baking tests of 1942 crop samples of nine varieties grown in south-central Kansas, confirm the results of many similar tests and show clearly that farmers in this area should grow standard varieties of hard red winter wheat such as Turkey, Tenmarq and Blackhull, that are satisfactory on the farm, in the mill and in the bake-shop.

Organize to Oppose Government Control

The National Federation of Grain Co-operatives and representatives of the private grain trade met Nov. 20 in Kansas City and elected a committee which will decide on procedure in carrying to Washington a protest on restrictions imposed on the grain industry by the government.

M. J. Thatcher of St. Paul, president of the co-operative group, was elected chairman of the committee. He appointed to act with him E. J. Grimes of Minneapolis, vice-chairman; Aksel W. Nielsen of Omaha, secretary; R. M. Stratton of Milwaukee, W. C. Engel of Chicago and Gunnard Johnson of Kansas City.

The committee which decided to be called the Wartime Agricultural Advisory Committee emphasized that the industries do not oppose government control of inflation, but want the control program to protect everybody, including the producers and processors.

The committee will outline a program to be submitted to the various branches of the industry in definite form.

The purposes of the program which will be worked out in some form of concrete action are to aid in the successful prosecution of the war effort and control of inflation, to support national programs to effectuate parity for agriculture and to preserve and utilize the existing marketing, processing and distributing facilities for agricultural commodities in the interest of the national welfare.

The conference was an invitational affair, called by the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives. Five members of the federation board were present, as were representatives of grain exchanges.

W. M. Thatcher, said the meeting was significant in that it represented a joint action by all elements in the grain trade, and that it was national in character.

Leading up to the appointment of the committee to represent the industries in legislative matters, discussion and condemnation was aimed chiefly at the flour ceilings recently imposed and the operations of Commodity Credit Corporation in taking over normal grain marketing functions through the government's loaning programs and the pending wheat subsidy plan.

"We plan to formulate a protest to the proper administrators of the government programs which threaten to put us out of business," Mr. Thatcher explained. "My organization, the Farmers' Union, for instance, has 100 million dollars invested in co-operative properties of various kinds. If our protest to the administrators of the OPA and the Commodity Credit Corporation give us no relief, then we shall go to congress."

The farmer representatives present charged, in addition, that the ceilings established by Henderson were evading the intent of the price control law, which sets out that ceilings on farm prices shall not be set below parity. They assert that Henderson has issued a directive setting out that government benefit payments made farmers under the soil conservation program should be deducted from parity in figuring ceilings.

In the case of wheat, the benefit payments are 23c a bu. Commodity Credit Corporation loan program has been working against a free wheat market. The government is offering loans at \$1.14 a bu. on the farm, when the flour ceiling is set at a basis around \$1.10 a bu. Even those farmers who haven't put their wheat in the loan

are holding supplies for higher prices, making it difficult for mills to continue operations.

The CCC loan program has resulted in the government taking over several hundred million bus. of wheat, annually, which it has been channeling out to mills thus tending to displace former competitive methods of handling grain.

Calendars Received

The season's greetings accompany the first calendar of the year 1943, received from the Bellevue Farmers Grain Co., Bellevue, O., of which Chas. H. Woodruff is manager. It is an ornament to any desk.

Vetch Seed Must Bear Fumigation Tags

Each bag of vetch seed transported into Arkansas must bear either a fumigation tag or a tag showing that the vetch was grown in a state which is free of the vetch weevil. The tag in either case must be an official tag, sealed to the bag with an official seal.

The vetch weevil is known to be present in the Pacific Northwest and also in Eastern Seaboard states, but has not been found in Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, or other midwestern states. The weevil eats the heart out of the vetch seed, thus destroying its viability. Purpose of the Arkansas regulations, which have been in effect for several years, is to prevent establishment of the weevil in Arkansas.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector Arkansas State Plant Board.

Better Wheat for the Pacific Northwest

Willard N. Crawford, manager of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, says:

"The current shift from sack to bulk handling of grain in the Pacific Northwest has tended to aggravate the problem of varietal mixture and has pointed to the need for standardizing the wheat varieties within each community. In order to avoid the necessity for storing several varieties in one bin, and thereby jeopardizing the value of the wheat for milling purposes and other uses where purity is demanded. The best varieties, those having good field habits as well as milling quality and marketability, should replace the less suited varieties."

"A wheat improvement program is dependent upon the development of adequate farm sources of pure seed. Because of the danger of mixture of varieties, the practice of securing seed wheat from country elevators is never recommended."

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Chicago, Ill.

Swine Feeding Practices in Emergency

C. M. VESTAL, of Purdue University, at Nutrition School

An urgent wartime need for large supplies of pork and lard caused the recent, marked increase in hog production in this country. Still further increases in production must be made to meet the nation's requirements for pork and fats.

The increased production of pork and lard is being accomplished by the raising of more hogs and feeding the market hogs to heavier weights, both of which cut deeply into the available feed supplies.

While this change in rate of production should not affect materially the usual good feeding and management practices in the hog industry, some adjustments must be made.

The extensive use of corn due to present feeding demands makes it advisable to conserve this feed as much as possible without diminishing the effort for maximum production of pork and fat. Three important methods of conserving corn in hog feeding are available and all should be used.

1. Corn substitutes, especially wheat, hominy feed, barley, rye, and oats should be fed. These substitutes are used best in combination with the corn and supplements.

2. Good pastures, especially legumes, save grain and promote health in hogs. A good pasture such as alfalfa will save 5 to 10 per cent of the grain and 30 to 40 per cent of the protein supplement in the growing and fattening of hogs.

3. The use of suitable protein-rich supplements and needed minerals in the ration is the most important factor in grain saving and promoting good growth and gains in hogs.

The value of a protein-rich feed used as a supplement to corn in hog feeding has been demonstrated thru many feeding trials at the different agricultural experiment stations. Trials at this station with tankage supplementing corn showed that 14.5 bus. of corn were saved by each 100 pounds of tankage fed, when compared with corn alone for fattening hogs in dry lot. On this basis, 100 pounds, or about four dollars worth of tankage would save ten dollars worth of corn at present prices.

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL rivals tankage in supplementing corn, other trials have shown. Since soybean oil meal will be available in abundant supplies and at comparatively low costs in the years just ahead, maximum use should be made of it in hog feeding. Soybean oil meal is one of the corn belt's best weapons for fighting the present war and therefore should be used skillfully in making the meat and fat so urgently needed.

Soybean oil meal is efficient and economical to use in rations for hogs of all ages. Its protein is of excellent quality which makes it serve well as a supplement to corn or other grain in hog feeding. A good mineral mixture must be fed with soybean oil meal for the most satisfactory results. A growing or fattening hog needs about two-thirds of a pound of soybean oil meal daily with a full feed of grain and minerals.

If hogs eat too much of the palatable soybean oil meal when fed free-choice, this difficulty can be corrected by feeding free-choice with the grain a mixture of 100 pounds of a simple mineral mixture and 500 pounds of soybean oil meal. The free-choice method of self-feeding hogs has special merit in the present emergency because of the increased numbers of hogs to be fed with a shortage of farm labor to do the feeding.

The use of suitable combinations of soybean oil meal and tankage or meat and bone scraps and other valuable supplementary feeds not only makes possible a wider distribution of the valuable protein-rich feeds but also generally increases the efficiency of production.

The following simple mixtures containing

considerable amounts of soybean oil meal proved efficient in experiments at this station.

For growing and fattening hogs in pasture; *Supplement A*: meat and bone scraps, 50 lbs.; soybean oil meal, 50 lbs.

For growing and fattening hogs in dry lot; *Supplement 2*: meat and bone scraps, 40 lbs.; soybean oil meal, 50 lbs.; alfalfa leaf meal, 10 lbs.

Tankage can be substituted for the meat and bone scraps in these supplements. If tankage and meat and bone scraps are scarce and comparatively high in price, less of these feeds and more soybean oil meal can be used to advantage in the mixtures.

Since more nutritional deficiencies than usual may likely occur in hog rations under present conditions of limited feed supplies, we should resolve to do a good job of hog feeding with our corn, wheat, hominy feed, barley, rye, oats, and available protein-rich supplements, especially soybean oil meal, and the important minerals. These feeds used in combination with good legume pastures or well cured, leafy alfalfa hay or meal will do the job effectively. This job well done will give us less need to worry about possible deficiencies of certain vitamins and minerals which are essential to the animal but seldom lacking in otherwise well balanced, suitable rations made with good quality feeds.

Carotene Requirement of Cows

By Prof. FRANK B. MORRISON of Cornell at Michigan State College Nutrition Conference.

Recent experiments at the Oklahoma and Michigan stations indicate that 40,000 to 50,000 micrograms of carotene per day are sufficient for satisfactory reproduction and milk production of a 1,000-pound cow. Other investigators have estimated the daily requirements somewhat higher. These minimum requirements will be readily provided by about 3 pounds of excellent-quality legume hay, by 7.5 pounds of average legume hay, or by 12 pounds of good corn silage. However, it may take 28 pounds or more of poor hay to meet these requirements. Yellow corn, hominy feed, corn gluten feed, corn gluten meal and distillers' corn dried grains all supply some vitamin A value.

These figures show that cows receive plenty of carotene when they are fed reasonably good roughage during the winter. Also, they are able to store considerable carotene and vitamin A in their bodies when they are on good pasture in summer. This helps prevent a deficiency in winter. (It would take 25 to 30 pounds or more of poor hay to meet the minimum carotene requirements.)

A much greater intake of carotene is necessary to produce milk and butter having maximum vitamin A value. Indiana experiments indicate that as much as 340,000 micrograms of carotene per head daily may be needed for this purpose. New Jersey experiments have shown that milk higher in vitamin A value, having a yellower color, and less apt to develop oxidized flavor, is produced when cows are fed some good legume and grass silage than when fed good hay and corn silage as roughages.

In Pennsylvania experiments with calves 1,200 to 1,400 micrograms of carotene daily per 100 pounds weight was considered sufficient in summer, but in cold winter weather, calves showed deficiencies on 2,300 micrograms per 100 pounds weight. In Wisconsin studies it has been concluded that Holstein calves require 3,400 micrograms per 100 pounds weight and Guernsey's 5,700 micrograms. In proportion to liveweight, the requirements of calves are therefore similar to the minimum requirements of cows.

The Agricultural Department has 81,645 employees, or four times as many as on July 1, 1919. Not included, Senator Byrd said, were 100,000 agricultural committeemen costing the government \$50,000,000 a year.

Another Fireproof Elevator for Kansas

The new 100,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Union, at Sterling, Kan., consists of four 15 feet in diameter tanks and 11 overhead and intermediate bins, 110 feet high, with a cupola 16x32x24 feet. This elevator is of the central driveway type with cross workroom.

In the driveway is located an Ehrsam overhead truck lift with 5-h.p. motor driven thru a V-belt drive. This lift is mounted on 20-lb. steel rails and has a travel of 20 feet. Each of the two dump sinks has a capacity of 350 bus. and over each one of these sinks is a 5x9 foot steel floor grate.

Due to the Arkansas River underflow, which is only 6 feet below the surface, it was necessary to use a de-watering system in constructing the pit of which the floor is 7 feet below the water level, making a pit only 16 feet deep, therefore the small dumpsinks.

The leg has an elevating capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour. A 13-inch belt being used with 12x6-inch Calumet cups, driven by a 25-h.p. enclosed motor thru an Ehrsam head drive.

An electric manlift is provided which operates from the work floor to the cupola floor. All outgoing grain is weighed thru a 10-bu. Richardson automatic scale which is located on the lower cupola floor.

A dust collection system has been installed at the head and all dust is delivered to a dust bin which is located over the driveway on the exit side. The elevator was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton.

See illustration on outside front cover.

The service of commercial storage and warehousing is not regarded as the service of a public utility within the exemptive provisions of Section 302(c) (2) of the Emergency Price Control Act even tho the rates of the company are controlled by a State public utility commission.

To Distribute Feed Wheat thru Elevators

In an effort to stimulate lagging sales of feed wheat G. H. Geissler, acting director of the western division of the A.A.A., has sent a letter to county agents modifying local arrangements for disposing of feed wheat, in which he urges that:

County committees should attempt to arrange with feed dealers and elevator men to purchase feed wheat for resale to farmers at a reasonable margin.

Where this cannot be done, county committees should arrange with feed dealers and elevator men to handle wheat for the county committee at a reasonable handling charge.

Where no dealer or elevator man is available or where handling charges are excessive, the county committee may find it necessary to handle feed wheat for sale to farmers. Such action should be required only in exceptional cases. Where this is done, the wheat should be handled as economically as possible. For example, the plan might include accumulation of orders and designation of certain days when delivery will be made.

In the case of wheat delivered by dealer the price to the farmer should include a charge to cover the expense of handling. Such handling charges should be uniform for the same type of sale in order to encourage the feeding of as much wheat as possible. Such charges should make the cost of feed wheat purchased thru the county committee comparable to reasonable prices charged or which would be charged by feed wheat dealers.

County committees should encourage carlot purchases by feeders or cooperative purchases by groups of feeders and should assist them in placing their orders.

Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—M. Dwight Bell, well known consulting engineer, has closed his office for the duration, having made a connection with the Army Air Force as associate production supervisor.

Bellingham, Wash.—Your book, Grain Elevators of North America, is fine. The boys have put up a lot of good elevators, a real credit to the designers and builders.—J. H. Tromanhauser.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Ezra C. Berry for 58 years manager of the local branch of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., died Nov. 14, aged 80. Mr. Berry enjoyed a wide acquaintance thruout the grain and milling field, and was an important factor in improved weighing facilities in the plants in these trades.

Washington D. C., Nov. 16.—Increasing need for quick deliveries of urgently required construction equipment for the armed forces both in the combat zones and in other military areas brought forth an appeal today for immediate registration of all used construction machinery with regional offices of the War Production Board.

The number of farm machinery and equipment items "frozen" at manufacturer and distributor levels has been reduced by an amendment to Temporary Rationing Order B, which has been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. This amendment concerns Schedule II of Temporary Order B and pertains mainly to hand-operated and horse-drawn equipment.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently purchased by these Indiana plants: Burney Grain & Coal Co., Burney; Nading Grain & Supply Co., Greensburg; Geneva Mfg. & Grain Co., Geneva; Morrison & Thompson Co., Kokomo; Thomas Milling Co., Marion; Mellott Grain Co., Mellott; Miami County Farm Bureau, Peru, and Wallace B. Springer, New Lebanon.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Now more than ever grain elevator owners must give closer attention to the condition of their storage tanks. Farbertite, a coal tar waterproofing product, manufactured by the Briggs Bituminous Composition Co., is being used quite extensively in concrete restoration work. It is claimed this product covers approximately 150 square feet to the gallon and can be applied with common labor. Readers of the Journal can secure complete information relative to Farbertite by writing the company.

C. D. Howe on U. S.-Canada Resources Board

Canada on Nov. 10 became a member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, with the United States and Great Britain.

The Honorable C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, who takes his place on the Combined Production and Resources Board with Donald M. Nelson and Oliver Lyttelton, is American-born and educated. He was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1908, and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For several years he was a professor of Civil Engineering at Dalhousie University in Halifax, N. S.

As head of a large construction firm, Mr. Howe was engaged for many years in the building of grain elevators in western Canada, and in the 1930's he was called to Argentina to advise the Government on its grain elevator system. Entering Parliament in 1935 he soon became Minister of Transport, and was appointed Minister of Munitions and Supply in April, 1940.

The engineering company which he organized still bears his name.

Washington, D. C.—All transactions between private persons or companies involving U. S. patents and copyrights in which any foreign country or foreign national has an interest now are subject to control by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian. Heretofore, this control has rested in the Treasury Department. All patent applications, assignments, licenses, and other agreements affecting foreign-owned patents are included in the controls.

Grade Certificates of Argentine Grain

By EDGARDO M. GRASSET, agricultural engineer, chief of export division of Argentine National Grain and Elevator Commission.

The Argentine National Grain & Elevators Commission, acting in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12,253, (article 12) organized a free reporting service in 1937, with the purpose of showing the actual and prospective buyers abroad the real quality of the grain shipped from Argentine ports, issuing the first Argentine Export Informative Certificate in May of the above-mentioned year.

Until the end of 1941, the Informative Export Certificate contained the following data: shipper's name, vessel, port and date of loading, class of grain, crop-year, zone, Argentine grade, tonnage loaded, whether the grain is bagged or in bulk, bushel weight and contents of admixture, broken grains, weevil bored grains, etc., as ascertained from average proportional samples representing the particular cargo or parcel. In addition, a diagram was included showing the position of the cargo in the vessel's holds.

In case of a special request, analytical figures on the milling and baking properties of the wheat, or the oil yield, iodine value, acidity and moisture content of the linseed, were also given separately.

It was decided that all certificates issued as from Jan. 1, 1942 onwards would contain information on the milling and baking properties of the wheat, at the time of shipment, such as: moisture content, protein content, maltose figure, etc., and an index value of general strength. This information is completed with a diagram showing, at a glance, the strength of the sample, compared with that of the average sample of the shipments to date of the same zone and crop.

In a similar manner and in the near future, all linseed certificates will contain, besides the commercial information, analytical data on oil yield, iodine value, acidity and moisture content, at the time of shipment.

The care with which the sampling was carried out and the accuracy of the data contained in the Informative Certificates, as well as the advantages gained by their use and the fact that their acceptance did in no way affect the conditions of the contracts in use nor the Buy-

er's right to claim arbitration in the usual manner.

The authorities of several countries have acknowledged the value of these certificates by officially adopting same for all the grain imported from Argentina.

Watch Your Bearings

By TRAVELER

Several bearing failures on corn shellers and cleaners in corn belt elevators have come to our attention this fall.

The blame is usually placed on the helpers, supposedly unfamiliar with the intricacies of the machines and the need for grease in the bearings. We heard one man give such an excuse when he called a supply house long-distance for a new bearing, then sent a man after it because he could not accept new corn until the new bearing was installed.

The truth is that much of the new help employed by elevators comes from the farms. In most instances the farmhand employed is familiar enough with machinery and its need for lubrication.

The trouble is psychological. A farmhand stepping into new surroundings tends to be a little timid and to lack the necessary vigilance that keeps machinery in working order. New help is afraid it will make a mistake. Rather than make a mistake, it does nothing except what it is told to do. If the first few questions ventured are gruffly or inadequately answered, the beginner ceases to ask questions, and trusts to luck.

The key to good mechanical maintenance of elevators is careful, patient and understanding supervision by a watchful management. Show the new employee where he will find the grease, which grease to use, which bearings to give attention. Tell him when to give them attention, clearly and concisely, so that he can not misunderstand. Ask the new employee to advise you of any signs of faulty operation of a machine before breakdown occurs.

Never assume that your instructions are understood. Be sure. For instructions will not be well executed by a new employee unless they are clearly understood, often even to the point of demonstration.

How are the bearings in your elevator?

Stockmen Demand End of Crop Control

The Oklahoma Livestock Growers Ass'n in convention at Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 21, adopted a resolution declaring that the A.A.A. program was one of the serious problems confronting livestock producers in their efforts to expand production. Oklahoma members of Congress were urged to seek repeal of the A.A.A. program, "so that farmers can produce 100% capacity," and to put a stop to government loans on corn which is placed in storage.

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Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on live-stock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Brewers dried grains production during October amounted to 14,200 tons, against 10,600 tons in October, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during October amounted to 31,900 tons, against 24,200 tons during October, 1941, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Changes in Wheat Millfeed Regulations

Minor changes have been made in the wheat millfeed regulations, announced Nov. 14, in amendment No. 1, to No. 173, effective Nov. 21.

Points covered include a change in the record-keeping requirements, a simplified definition of wheat millfeed, minor changes in maximum prices for California and Missouri, an adjustment of delivered prices for retail sales, setting of maximum prices in buyer's sacks and provision setting forth conditions under which federal and state taxes, license and inspection fees may be added to maximum prices.

The definition of wheat millfeeds is simplified by eliminating the minimum ash content provision and substituting the provision that flour from wheat is not subject to the millfeed regulation. This removes from the regulation certain blends of whole wheat flour. Products of wheat, such as second clear, feed flour, and red dog flour, which are not considered "flour" for purposes of the General Maximum Price Regulation, still are subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 173.

The amendment also allows a retailer to add a delivery charge to his maximum price if he charged for delivery on the effective date of the regulation.

Protest Feed Meal Margins

Feed jobbers, mixers, wholesalers and manufacturers to the number of 67 met at Chicago Nov. 19 in a protest against the margins allowed for handling vegetable oil meals by the O.P.A. in amendment 61 to supplementary price regulation No. 64 published elsewhere.

Mixers quit buying on learning of the new regulation, which upset their ingredient prices. The trade was paralyzed.

The O.P.A. insists that contracts for soybean meal, linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal and other oil meals, made on or before Nov. 12 and undelivered by that date allow or permit jobbers a margin of only 50c a ton over what they pay processors for the four protein concentrates, with no provision made for brokers. If jobbers sell thru brokers, they can allow the broker part of the 50c. Only one jobber margin is allowed. The margin of wholesalers is restricted to \$2 over the jobbing price, or \$2.50 over on purchases direct from processors. For retailers, the margin is \$5 over the jobber's price or \$5.50 over the processors' levels.

The regulation is retroactive and will require changes in the prices on contracts supposed by both parties to have been closed.

It was decided that a committee of nine, acting thru the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, should go to Washington to present signed petitions from dealers requesting that the government agencies hold conferences with representatives of the feed trade to the end that more workable regulations be promulgated.

The committee is composed of A. S. MacDonald, A. S. MacDonald Commission Co., Boston, Mass., chairman; Harry Franke, Franke Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. F. Becker, Jr., Cereal By-Products, Chicago; Ivan

W. Syler, Plymouth, Ind.; Julien L. Brode, Brode Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.; A. L. Stanchfield, Stanchfield & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Glenn Bown, Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ia.; J. D. Ditzler, Ames-Burns Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; and C. O. Ryde, Ryde & Co., Chicago.

Co-operative Check Sample Work

R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has informed members that the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials intends to continue the Collaborative Check Sample work, as outlined in General Circular No. E-19 of Feb. 28, 1941, and they would like to see a continuance of those now participating as well as many more new participants. Mr. Field says:

"We all agree that this work so far has undoubtedly increased the accuracy of the respective state organizations and has put everyone on his toes in the endeavor to turn out correct work. There is still much good to be accomplished and in this accomplishment we, as manufacturers, who are invited to participate, should take advantage of this invitation and work with the state chemists in developing better and more correct methods of analysis which are so important to all of us.

"The cost to a firm of participation in this Check Sample work is only \$10 for the year and all correspondence with respect to this work should be addressed to L. E. Bopst, sec'y-treas., College Park, Md."

Oil Meal Margins Set by O.P.A.

Effective Nov. 12 the Office of Price Administration limited a retailer's margin on sales of oil meal and oil cake to \$5.50 when purchased from a manufacturer, \$5 from a jobber, and \$3 from a wholesaler, per ton.

A wholesaler is allowed \$2.50 on purchases from a manufacturer and \$2 from a jobber.

The jobber is allowed a margin of 50c per ton when buying of a manufacturer.

"Where the jobber, wholesaler, or retailer buys oil meal or oil cake unsacked and resells the same sacked, he may add to his maximum price the replacement cost of sack; provided, that the total charge does not exceed \$3.50 ton.

"Where the jobber, wholesaler or retailer buys or imports oil meal or oil cake, he may add the actual duties paid plus an additional 50c ton to his maximum price.

"The profit margins as specified include, and no increase or charges shall in any manner be made for brokerage, commissions, storage, insurance, extension of credit, carrying charges, handling charges or any other charges of any nature whatsoever.

"In the case of the wholesaler, the weighted average delivered price to him on deliveries at his warehouse or place of business for the period Oct. 1, 1942, to Oct. 31, 1942, both inclusive, shall be his cost for the period Nov. 1, 1942, to Nov. 30, 1942, both inclusive. For each month succeeding November, 1942, his cost shall be the weighted average delivered price to him at his warehouse or place of business during the preceding calendar month.

"In the case of the retailer, the weighted average delivered price to him at his receiving point or points for the period Oct. 1, 1942, to Oct. 31, 1942, both inclusive, shall be his cost for the period Nov. 1, 1942, to Nov. 30, 1942, both inclusive.

"For each month succeeding November, 1942, his cost shall be the weighted average delivered price at his warehouse or place of business during the preceding calendar month. If no deliveries were made in any month the cost shall be determined in the manner aforesaid on the basis of deliveries during the last preceding month in which deliveries were made. Under no circumstances shall the retailer add any

transportation charge from his receiving point to his buyer and under no circumstances shall the retailer's profit margins or markup exceed if he purchased from a processor \$5.50 ton, or, if he purchased from a jobber, \$5 ton, or, if he purchased from a wholesaler, \$3 ton."

Rations for Beef Cattle During War Emergency

In his address to feed dealers at the Purdue University Nutrition School F. G. King, chief in animal husbandry, tried to be helpful to the feed salesman or feed manufacturer who is rendering service in feeding problems to his customers. He said:

Beef cattle are kept or fed on farms because of their adaptability to feed situations rather than for economical utilization of feed. Hogs will convert grain into meat more economically than will beef cattle. Dairy cattle or sheep will yield a more valuable product from good quality of roughage than will beef cattle. Beef cattle are employed on farms largely because the quality of feed to be marketed thru them is not suitable to dairying or to sheep production, or because the labor situation or market conditions do not permit proper management of the more efficient classes of livestock.

The chief problem in beef cattle feeding, with certain exceptions, is to select a grade and age of animal that will most nearly suit the quality of feed available, rather than to correct the nutritional deficiencies of the diet. The most notable exception to this general principle is when calves or other cattle are fed to a high finish.

ECONOMICS RATHER THAN NUTRITION govern the supplementing of rations for fattening cattle. In a series of eight trials to determine the profit from adding cottonseed meal to shelled corn, clover hay and corn silage, six of the eight trials showed an increase in gains from adding the supplement. The average was .24 pound daily per head. In seven of the eight trials, the selling value of the fattened animals was improved. The average increase in value from feeding a supplement was 27 cents per 100 pounds weight. In spite of more rapid gains and higher selling price, the net return per head in five of the eight trials was in favor of the ration not containing cottonseed meal. However, a recalculation of the data shows that if one ton of cottonseed meal can be purchased for less than 100 bushels of corn, its use as a supplement for cattle feed is profitable.

Cattle receiving legume hay as all or a major part of their roughage do not respond to the feeding of minerals. However, calves fed silage or other non-leguminous roughage respond favorably to limestone, due to its calcium content. Even more mature animals not receiving legume hay may give some response to an addition of limestone.

THE WAR EMERGENCY has not brought any essential changes in rations for fattening cattle. The source of protein supplement has been modified by the enormous increase in soybean production, with the accompanying increase in soybean oil meal. The location of Indiana in a great soybean producing area makes available to Indiana feeders a ready source of protein concentrates.

Soybean oilmeal has a feeding value for beef cattle approximately the same as cottonseed meal, by weight.

The rate of gain and degree of finish made by the cattle are quite similar between soybean oilmeal and cottonseed meal.

Soybean oilmeal should be fed at the rate of approximately 2½ pounds daily for each 1,000 pounds of cattle. Greater quantities may be fed if comparative prices of grain and protein supplement justify. If corn and soybean oilmeal are of the same value per pound, large quantities of oilmeal may be fed. Tests have given good results with one part soybean oilmeal to two parts of corn.

Some complaint is heard from feeders that soybean oilmeal has too marked a laxative effect on cattle. Experiment Station workers

have not been critical on this score. Nevertheless, caution should be taken when starting cattle on feed.

The palatability of soybean oilmeal is somewhat variable. Most complaint on this score is associated with raw tasting meal. Roasted flavor in the meal is usually a satisfactory guarantee of palatability.

The degree of finish to which it is profitable to carry cattle may be modified by war needs. The Army does not require highly finished carcasses. This may reduce the length of time that cattle will be fed. It may mean a greater use of roughage and less utilization of corn and protein concentrate. This is problematical and must await further control measures.

Dehydrators to Meet Dec. 8

John A. Lee of West Liberty, O., sec'y of the American Dehydrators Ass'n, urges alfalfa millers to attend a meeting to be held at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8 and 9. The Jefferson Hotel has tentatively been selected as the place.

Mr. Lee writes members: "We of the alfalfa dehydrating industry in all probability are going to be confronted with many perplexing problems this coming season. Many of us, if we would be frank with our neighbors, are wondering if we will be able to operate our plants at all next year.

"The unfairness of the wage and hour act, as applied to the dehydrating industry, is apparent to all. It is so admitted even by some of its enforcement officers. Relief from the vicious phases of this legislation as now applied and enforced can be obtained by concerted action."

Cartage Charges and the Feed Price Regulation

J. G. Wilson, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, inquired of the O.P.A. whether cartage charges described as follows could be added to the base carload price in addition to the \$4 per ton mark-up:

1. Out-of-pocket cartage costs from rail spur to retailer's place of business.
2. Out-of-pocket cartage costs (LCL truck load purchases) from mill or wholesaler's warehouse to place of business.

In reply Chas. S. Kenny, acting head of the feeds section, food price division, O.P.A. wrote:

"Section 1363.112, paragraph 10, subparagraph (d) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 173 reads, 'For purposes of this subparagraph in computing maximum delivered prices under the applicable provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section [point designated as his receiving point] shall mean, the place of business of the seller.'

"This paragraph does not state that the phrase 'place of business of the retail seller' shall be substituted for the phrase, 'point designated by the buyer as his receiving point.'

"Under Section 1363.112, paragraph 10, you will note that it states that if the point designated by the buyer as his receiving point is located at a distance greater than 25 miles from the nearest railroad siding, that the buyer shall compute his maximum delivered price at one cent per ton per mile in excess of 25 miles.

"Under this Regulation, unless your place of business is located at a distance greater than 25 miles from the nearest railroad siding you cannot charge any cartage or trucking charges. Accordingly, a retail feed dealer will have to absorb any cartage from the nearest railroad siding or mill to his place of business unless the distance is greater than 25 miles."

Note: According to the above, cartage costs can only be added for mileage in excess of 25 miles at the rate of 1c per ton mile.

More Gasoline for Farm Feed Specialists

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is preparing a brief for submittal to the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration setting forth the specialized services that Farm Feed Specialists are rendering to farmers, showing the importance of such service in furthering production of farm foods, with the hope of getting this picture before them in such shape that they will understand the importance of this work from a national standpoint, and give such relief in the way of gasoline and tires as may be necessary to enable these men to do their work.

Another Food for Victory Campaign

A series of semi-annual regional conferences with meetings in Philadelphia, Springfield, Mass., Fort Wayne, St. Louis, Memphis, and Jacksonville, Fla., has just been completed by Allied Mills. "Food for Victory" was the theme of these meetings and extensive programs developed by Allied Mills for cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and producing more food quickly and economically, were explained to all field service representatives.

Men from the executive offices attending these meetings were: J. B. DeHaven, president; A. G. Philips, vice-president in charge of sales; E. D. Griffin, assistant general sales manager; J. L. Richardson, advertising and sales promotion manager, and Dr. J. E. Hunter, director of research.

The Wayne "Victory Offensive" program, which is being conducted by Allied Mills in 1942-43, was explained in detail. Incentives and rewards will be given by the company to farmers, feed dealers and company representatives who render unusually helpful service in increasing food production and helping to attain the food production goals set up by the government.

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Emergency Problems of the Feed Industry

By LYMAN PECK, sec'y, Nutrition Committee, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Inc.

The first and foremost problem of the mixed feed industry is to co-operate with our government's request for more meat, milk and eggs—to assist the producers of these vital products to step up production, and at the same time to do it as efficiently as possible in order to avoid waste. Today there are some who cannot visualize the possibility of a grain shortage. We must carefully consider the future; the shortage of labor on farms—the possibility of adverse crop conditions in 1943—and the growing demands for food for our allies may present an entirely different picture a year from now.

Three or four months ago some processors of soybeans, government officials, and statisticians were very much alarmed as to how we could utilize the large increase in soybean oil meal that would be produced from the 1942 crop of soybeans. Today, those who are watching the situation closely have no apprehension about this surplus. The increased use of soybean oil meal and flour is reducing this fancied surplus at a rapid rate.

WASTE—A great many carefully conducted experiments have proved that much grain is wasted when fed without properly balancing the rations with protein concentrates, vitamins, and minerals. We cannot afford to waste grain at any time, and particularly now. That brings up another problem for the mixed feed industry—to assist in educating feeders to realize the economy of properly balanced rations—to carry this message to the feeders in spite of the handicaps of rubber shortage, gasoline rationing, and loss of experienced men who have joined our fighting forces.

INGREDIENT SHORTAGE—Then comes the difficulty of obtaining certain types of ingredients. The supply of some ingredients has been greatly reduced as a result of the war. The relative prices of others have changed materially so that some which were economical sources of certain nutrients six months or a year ago are no longer economical. This necessitates feed formula changes which must be carefully made so as to maintain the efficiency of the rations.

Restricted supplies of molasses created a problem in formulating dairy feeds. To avoid dust which may cause mechanical pneumonia in cows and to maintain palatability, a coarser texture had to be produced.

To conserve vitamin A from fish oils, Order

L-40 was issued, and later revised. The effect of this stimulated the demand for alfalfa and alfalfa leaf meals of high vitamin A content. Adverse weather conditions decreased the volume of high quality alfalfa in many sections which added to this problem.

At first, supplies of dried milk were decreased due to the demand for lend-lease. Later, this pressure eased a little, but prices are still high.

Decreased supplies of meat scraps, fish meal, and tankage have made it imperative to use more vegetable protein concentrates, such as soybean oil meal and peanut meal. Thus it became necessary to reformulate rations for poultry and swine. When vegetable proteins are used to replace part of the animal protein, additional vitamins and minerals must be added. Recent research stimulated by war conditions has proved that much of the animal protein can be replaced by vegetable protein when properly supplemented with minerals and vitamins. The results of these tests revealed that the new rations are even more efficient than those formerly used.

This increased use of vegetable proteins in turn has stimulated the demand for alfalfa meals, bone meal, and sources of the vitamin B complex. Each change brings about many others and adds to the problem of making balanced, economical rations.

FEED MIXERS who did not watch market trends carefully; who have failed to keep in close touch with current research in nutrition may find themselves severely handicapped in formulating their rations for 1943. Those who feel they can continue to use the formulas that gave good results in 1940, 1941, and 1942 may find that these will not fit the conditions in 1943, and wake up to the fact they are like an automobile dealer in 1941, trying to sell a lot of Model-T Fords. Times and conditions are changing in the business of making balanced rations just as they are in everything else. Feed manufacturers with adequate storage facilities for ingredients and sufficient capital had an advantage because anticipating the situation they stored up a backlog of those ingredients which are seasonal in supply or hard to obtain.

Because the demand is greater than the supply, we have a sellers' market on ingredients such as tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, flavin supplements, alfalfa meals, dried milk, and many other products.

INGREDIENT QUALITY—Whenever the demand is greater than the supply, that creates another problem, ingredient quality. When such a situation exists, producers of many of these ingredients do not maintain the quality of their products as carefully. If the discriminating buyers will not accept them, someone else will.

Every mixed feed manufacturer with a biological laboratory knows that the quality of the ingredients is just as important as the formula when it comes to producing results in meat, milk, and eggs. You cannot make a good omelet out of spoiled eggs.

Those feed mixers who do not have facilities for testing the quality of the ingredients they purchase (and I refer to vitamin content and other factors in addition to protein, fat, and fiber), or whose volume of business is not sufficiently large to warrant the expense of such testing, are more severely handicapped now than ever before. A larger proportion than usual of the ingredients they get are substandard in quality, either rejected by others who maintain high quality standards, or supplies that were not offered to discriminating buyers because the sellers knew the products would not pass close inspection. This is an unfortunate situation for the small mixer, but unfortunately or not, that is the case today. Many,

after careful study, have turned to the use of commercial concentrates to mix with local grain in order to build their own brands of feed.

YOU COLLEGE MEN DEVELOP A RATION, test it, and find it good. Then you publicize the formula in your bulletins. Do you expect the average small feed mixer or feeder to make up these rations and produce the same results that you obtain? Frankly, gentlemen, I do not think they will, and especially during these war times.

You have chemists to test the quality of the ingredients you use in your experimental rations. Realizing the importance of vitamins in influencing results, you surely would not over-

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look the vitamin content of your feed ingredients. You also realize there is a difference in quality in protein concentrates of either animal or vegetable origin, and that this variation in quality depends upon how these products are processed, and the source of materials from which they are made. Surely you realize that any intelligent salesman is going to ship high quality ingredients to any college research laboratory because he knows that you will test them, and it would be bad advertising for his company to do otherwise.

But what about the feeders and small mixers? They take the formulas you give them and go out into the market to purchase the ingredients for mixing. In many, yes, in most cases they have no way of accurately determining the quality. Appearance is a poor guide. Alfalfa leaf meal containing 30,000 units of vitamin A per pound looks just as good as that containing 150,000 or 225,000. Appearance tells little or nothing about the flavin content of milk, whey, livermeal, alfalfa, and other products. This can only be determined in the laboratory, and they do not have laboratories. Therefore, they cannot expect to make mixtures that will uniformly produce the same results as those you tested. I think I am safe in saying that many feeders and mixers do not realize this. It would be helpful to these people if you would state more about the quality of the ingredients you use in your experimental rations when giving them the formulas and the results of your tests.

SPECIAL CUSTOM MIXES—Then, there is another problem you can help to solve: Country feed dealers by the hundreds have this experience constantly—a feeder comes in with a formula that he wants mixed. After glancing over it, the dealer realizes that it is one that was developed many years ago when the relative prices and even the quality of the ingredients were entirely different than they are today. It may have been an efficient ration then, but is as far out of line today as an 1898 almanac. So he suggests a more modern mixture, and the feeder demurs, saying he got it out of a college bulletin, and that the college stated it produced pork cheaper than any of the other mixtures tested. Perhaps in addition to calling attention to the quality of the ingredients, you might also make it a little clearer that merely because this formula was the most economical at the time it was tested, the picture might change at any time, if prices shift.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS—The rapid development of the commercial feed industry since the last war has been primarily based upon laboratory analysis of feed ingredients. Competition is keen. A manufacturer who expects to build a permanent business knows that quality rather than price is the safest foundation upon which to build a business.

John Ruskin once said, "There is scarcely anything in this world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper, and the buyers who consider price only are this man's lawful prey." If that was the only thing that Ruskin ever wrote, he would still be entitled to consideration as a great philosopher. Buying on price only has fooled many a feeder.

Naturally, it costs more to obtain high quality ingredients, to laboratory test them, to maintain biological laboratories, to establish fellowships in your universities in order to obtain experimental data to ascertain the food value of certain products. Feed manufacturers feel that these are sound investments. That is why they continue to carry on such work. They also know that in the final analysis, the success of any product will have to be based on the results obtained by the consumer. It takes more than high pressure salesmen to build a permanent business.

THE MIXED FEED INDUSTRY owes much to the research conducted in agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Many of the best men in our industry were trained in your institutions. All good commercial feeds and concentrates are based upon your research and

their own. It would not be possible to produce as good commercial mixed feeds as are made today without the data you have established. Our industry realizes this and appreciates the fine spirit of co-operation you have extended to us. In these war times research data in nutrition is not only valuable; it is indispensable.

Our country needs more meat, milk, and eggs, vital foods to win the war. It takes feed in the form of balanced rations to produce this food. No matter what emergencies arise, the commercial mixed feed industry must be able to meet them, and that is just what we will do.

Corn Meal and Chopped Grass

Agricultural engineers of the University of Wisconsin are working to perfect a machine for mixing corn meal with chopped grass.

The machine applies an even and regulated stream of corn meal to the forage as it passes over the feed table of the ensilage cutter or crop blower.

The purpose of the corn meal addition is to substitute for molasses as a preservative, on account of the wartime shortage of molasses.

Official Recognition of Iodine in Feeds

A conference was held recently between Ralph Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Lyman Peck, and Frank E. Boling of that Ass'n, with six state experiment station officials and four representatives of the Iodine Educational Bureau, at which the addition of iodine to feeds was placed on a more definite basis.

It was unanimously resolved: We accept the proposal that the addition of a minimum quantity of iodine to the rations of all farm animals is desirable in areas where troubles, due to the lack of this element, are recognized to occur, and that even in other areas, supplementary iodine may be desirable as an insurance measure. Accordingly, as the minimum quantity in the case of complete mixed feeds for all farm livestock and poultry, we recommend the amount of iodine equivalent to 1 per cent of iodized salt containing 0.01 per cent KI. The equivalent amount of iodine may be fed "free choice."

Because local stocks of potassium iodide are not generally available, and because the price of supplements, such as iodized salt, are frequently out of line with actual value, it is suggested that consideration be given to the desirability of providing small packages of iodine, mixed with a carrier, in quantities sufficient to iodize 500 pounds of mixed feed. Such pack-

ages, offered to small mixers, would supply a simple and effective means of iodizing "custom-mixed" feeds, thereby opening up a large market hitherto largely undeveloped.

It is suggested that no feed manufacturer or mixer, who cannot guarantee the minimum percentage of iodine, in his feeds, shall make any claims or representations whatsoever for iodine. It is further suggested that the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n exercise its influence to obtain general observance of this measure; also that state control officials be requested to provide for periodic inspection of all manufacturers and mixers who claim iodine, and for penalties to be imposed in all cases of misrepresentation.

Mixed Feed Re-defined by O.P.A.

The Office of Price Administration issued Nov. 16, to be effective Nov. 21, Amendment 34 to GMPR No. 1 which re-defines mixed feed as follows:

(i) "Mixed feed" includes a mixture or blend of more than one feed ingredient for the purpose of feeding animals, except that

(1) Screenings as defined in the Official Publication of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Inc., for 1942 shall be governed by this General Maximum Price Regulation and

(2) A mixture resulting from the blending or mixing of offals or by-products from a single vegetable, plant or other agricultural product shall be governed by this General Maximum Price Regulation.

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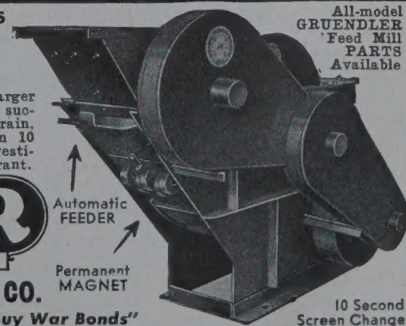
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

When a coarser mash was fed to White Leghorns over a 5-year period, egg production was higher and mortality was lower than when finely ground mashes were employed.—Utah Exp. Sta.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Animal and Poultry Foundation of America, Inc., at its fifth annual meeting Oct. 12 and 13 elected the following officers: Pres. Geo. F. Morse, Council Bluffs, Ia.; vice pres., I. D. Russell, Kansas City; executive sec'y, Geo. Wrightman, Des Moines, Ia., and treas., H. A. Marshall, Atlantic, Ia.

Protein Sources for Chicks

In two comparisons of protein sources for growing chicks in lots of 50 crossbreds each it was found necessary to supplement a ration of about 17 per cent meat scrap with manganese sulfate to avoid slipped tendon, at the Mississippi Experiment Station.

A ration without milk but which contained protein from soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and alfalfa meal produced the cheapest gains. Good gains were made to 9 weeks of age with dried skim milk, shrimp meal, soybean meal, and meat scrap. The poorest weights were recorded for chicks receiving a 22 per cent cottonseed meal ration.

Vitamins Required by Pigeons

The Missouri Experiment Station in Bulletin 342 reports that the anemia in pigeons on a deficiency diet resulted from a multiple deficiency of several vitamins. Thiamin, riboflavin, pyridoxin, and pantothenic acid were all required for weight maintenance.

A combination of a fuller's earth adsorbate of tikitiki, a fuller's earth adsorbate of liver extract, and a charcoal adsorbate of liver extract filtrate supplied all of the water-soluble vitamins needed by mature pigeons.

In a series of experiments pigeons were forced to lose about 30% of their body weight, and anemia developed in about 3-4 weeks. Normality was restored when the ration was supplemented with all three of these substances, but combination of any two of them was partially incomplete. There is no indication of the number of vitamins supplied, but attention is called to the fact that the fuller's earth adsorbates supplied pyridoxin and the charcoal adsorbate supplied pantothenic acid.

Altho the effects of purified vitamins were not conclusive, it appeared that a deficiency of thiamin, riboflavin, pyridoxin, or pantothenic acid caused loss in weight. Deficiencies of either pyridoxin or pantothenic acid led to anemia and a loss in weight. Some evidence was offered that pigeons required nicotinic acid, but they did not appear to need choline or inositol.

Ceiling on Fish Meal

The O.P.A. has issued a regulation on the pricing of fish meal imported from the Canadian Pacific Coast by amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 73 as amended (Fish Meal and Fish Scrap), which became effective Oct. 28.

The maximum price will be that established at Seattle for domestic fishmeal, plus as a freight allowance either (1) \$5.10 per short ton or (2) actual transportation from Canada production plant to Seattle f.o.b. less \$2.10 per ton, whichever is the lower.

Another provision allows Atlantic Coast fishmeal from Canada to be imported into the United States at a delivered price no greater than if the product had been manufactured at

and shipped from a production plant located at either Boston or Baltimore.

In the past, fishmeal sellers customarily have merchandised the feeding stuff on the basis of guaranteed minimum percentage of protein. Recently, however, the practice has arisen of taking an analysis of actual protein content and invoicing the buyer—not at the guaranteed minimum percentage, but on the actual protein content.

Under the regulation as amended, sellers must state at or prior to time of offer or sale, their guaranteed minimum protein percentage. No increase in maximum prices shall be allowed for protein content over the minimum guaranteed. Furthermore, a fixed penalty is established for deliveries lower than the minimum guaranteed percentage of protein. Certain standard grades are set and provision made in the event that sellers cannot merchandise on the basis of the standard grades without hardship.

Wholesale sellers of fish meal and fish scrap are licensed.

Soybean Oil Meal in Poultry Feeding

By C. W. CARRICK of Purdue University before American Soybean Ass'n

The principal quantitative nutritional need of poultry is energy, and in this section yellow corn has nearly always supplied more economical energy than any other feed. Another nutritional need of practical importance for poultry is protein, and soybean oil meal now supplies that need in the most economical form. The practical problem then is to supplement corn and soybean oil meal with minerals and vitamins and to determine quantitative relationship of these feeds and supplements which are most efficient biologically and economically. It is this problem which now engages much of our effort in poultry nutrition research at this institution.

There has long been, and still is, much confusion in the interpretation of experimental work concerning the relative value of vegetable and animal proteins. We are convinced, so far as the protein of soybean oil meal is concerned, that the evidence from chemical determinations, from metabolism studies and from suitable feeding trial justifies the conclusion that soybean oil meal, when properly processed, supplies proteins of high quality; and for practical purposes it can compete favorably with the protein from animal products in supplementing the protein of corn.

There are certain factors in the vitamin B complex which are just as necessary for growth, egg production and hatchability as are some of the amino acids in the protein. Some animal products supply some of these vitamins, which are inadequately supplied by soybean oil meal and corn. In many of the feeding trials with poultry no corrections were made for the missing vitamins, so soybean oil meal and other vegetable proteins were reported as supplying poor quality proteins, while the better results from the animal products were erroneously interpreted as due to better proteins. Actually some of these animal products have protein of lower biological value than the protein in soybean oil meal. Much of the credit given to animal protein should be given to the vitamins that occur in the animal feeds, such as meat scraps, fish scraps and various milk products.

The early experiments reported by Philips and Hauge demonstrated very definitely that just as good results in egg production and hatchability could be obtained with a soybean-grain ration, with mineral supplements, as from a ration with animal products as the principal protein supplement, when both rations were fed to fowls having access to good pasture. The pasture supplied the vitamins present in the animal products, but inadequately supplied by

the soybean oil meal. There may still be those who would argue that the proteins in the pasture were of high quality, but even so they could not be called "animal" proteins. Furthermore, work at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in which casein and riboflavin were added to basal rations with soybean oil meal indicates very definitely that soybean oil meal protein is satisfactory for hatchability when the vitamin factors are supplied. Recent experiments at Purdue University demonstrate definitely that soybean oil meal, corn and alfalfa leaf meal supply adequate protein for high egg production and that their ration with either pasture or 2.5 per cent of liver meal gives high hatchability. The small amount of protein in the liver meal could hardly be responsible for the increased hatchability in view of the known vitamin content of this product.

In work with young chicks at this Station, rations in which the protein was supplied by corn, soybean oil meal and alfalfa leaf meal, gave adequate growth only when supplemented with riboflavin, nicotinic acid and choline. When any of these were omitted the growth rate was reduced. Furthermore, this type of ration in which 5 per cent of alcohol extracted meat and bone scraps was included gave inadequate growth. The same result was obtained when extracted casein (a high quality animal protein) was included; when unextracted meat and bone scraps was included in the ration the growth rate was increased, and when 5 per cent each of wheat bran and middlings were included in addition to the meat scraps and a milk vitamin concentrate, the growth rate was adequate and somewhat greater than when 5 per cent of dried skim milk and 5 per cent of meat and bone scraps were included in the ration.

We shall not go into further detail concerning this controversy between animal protein and vitamins. In the light of the evidence submitted there seems to be little reason to continue to believe that animal protein per se is necessary to get satisfactory growth, egg production or hatchability. It is obvious that both meat and milk products contain certain factors of the vitamin B complex not supplied adequately by soybean oil meal, corn, and alfalfa leaf meal, in the combination in which we used these feeds. These factors appear to be riboflavin, choline, and possibly pantothenic acid and nicotinic acid.

Soybean oil meal, in the amounts we have used, has been shown to be a satisfactory source of what appears to be a new growth factor which has recently been found at this Station to be present in casein, yeast, liver meal, milk products and distillers' dried solubles. There is some evidence that wheat or wheat by-products contain one or more growth factors in which corn and soybean oil meal are deficient. Whether this factor is one already known we are unable to say at this time.

Cooking Cotton Seed Meal Proteins

H. S. Olcott and T. D. Fontaine report in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry that ether-extracted cottonseed meals contain 50-52% protein (N X 6.18), of which 75-80% is soluble in 3% sodium chloride solution and 20-30% is soluble in water. Commercial cottonseed meals from various sources contained 40.0-46.7% of protein. Of this, 5.9-9.2% was soluble in water and 22-47% soluble in 3% sodium chloride solution. The variation is due to different methods of cooking. In rat-feeding experiments those meals which had been heated more were less effective sources of protein.

Cottonseed meal should be cooked at lower temperatures for longer periods rather than at elevated temperatures (autoclaving) for shorter times. A laboratory assay method, based on the solubility of the proteins, is proposed for use in mill laboratories as a method of controlling cooking procedure.

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